The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Simpson Case at Tientsin

What Must Be Done After the War!

By R. S. Yu

Liquidating the Yen-Feng-Wang Rebellion

The Religious Struggle in China

By Frank Rawlinson

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek the Soldier!

The Recent Acts of the British Government in Respect to China; Should China Tolerate Missionaries, by Maxwell S. Stewart; Adverse Treatment of Chinese in Foreign Lands, by C. Y. W. Meng; Troubles in the Silk Trade, by Paul K. Whang; Six Months Trade of U. S. with the Far East, by Janet H. Nunn; Mexico's Silver Empire Totters, by Duncan Aikman; Highway Development in China, by A. Viola Smith; The Knit-Goods Production of China, by Edwin S. Cunningham.

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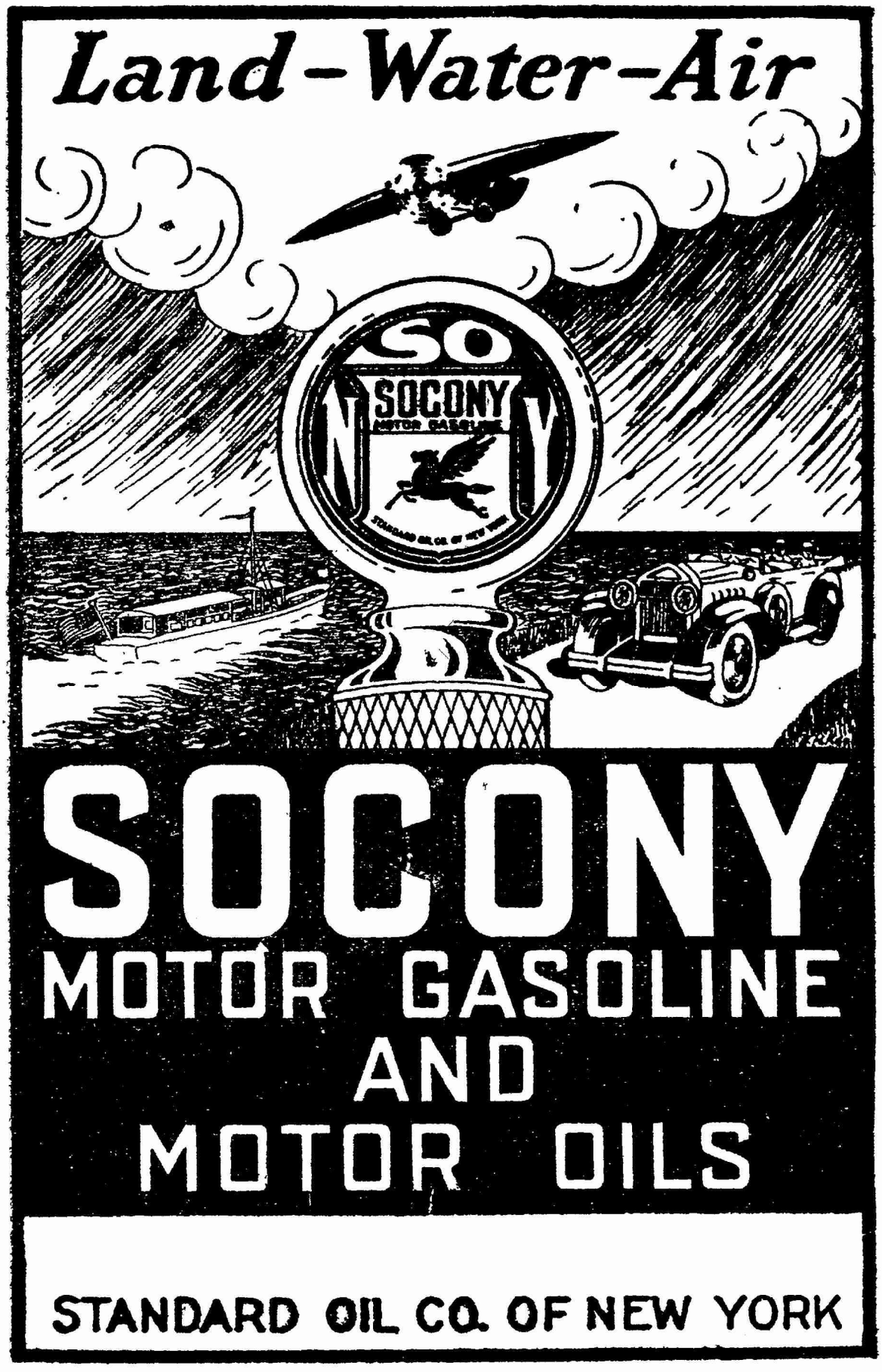
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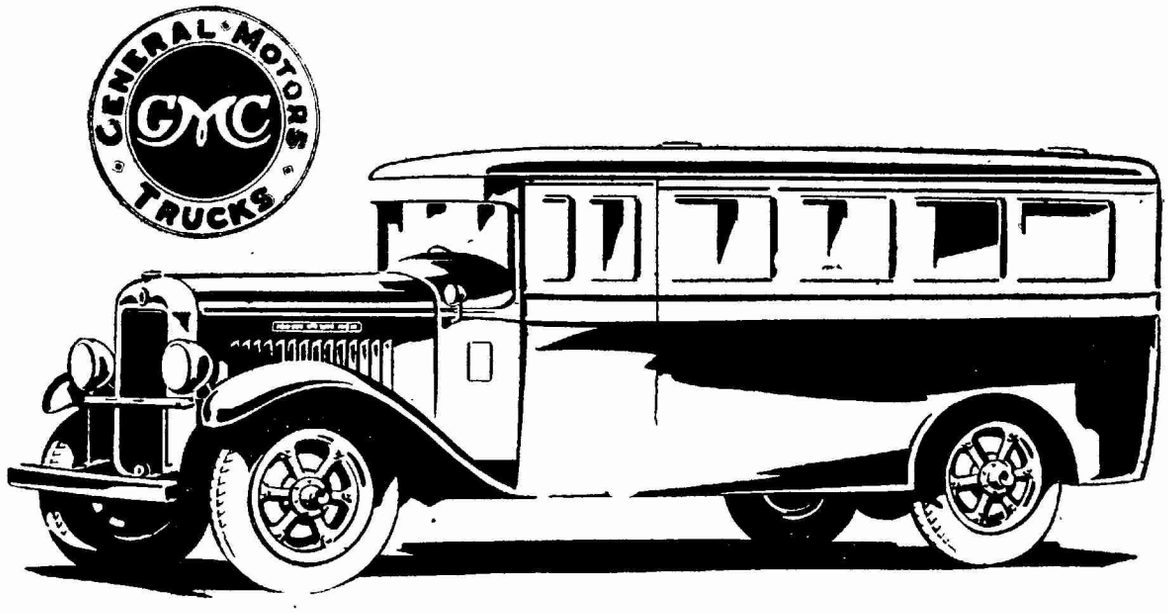

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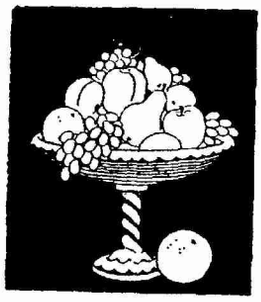

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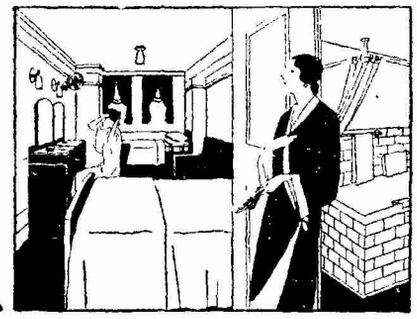

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

General Chiang Kai-shek the Soldier! 197
The Lenox Simpson Case at Tientsin 198
The Recent Actions of the British Government..... 199
What Must be Done After the War!.....By R. S. Yu 200
Liquidating the Yen-Feng-Wang Rebellion 202

Special Articles

Troubles in the Silk Trade ..... By Paul K. Whang 205
Mexico's Silver Empire Totters.....By Duncan Aikman 207
Adverse Treatment of Chinese in Foreign Lands.....
.....By C. Y. W. Meng 209
The Religious Struggle in China.....By Frank Rawlinson 211
Six Months' Trade of U. S. with the Far East.....
.....By Janet H. Nunn 212
Knit-Goods Production of China..By Edwin S. Cunningham 214
Highway Developments in China.....By A. Vio a Smith 215
Should China Tolerate Missionaries?..By Maxwell S. Stewart 216
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction..... 128
Who's Who in China 222
Men and Events..... 224
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 226
From the Chinese Press 231
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
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GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK, THE SOLDIER!

REGARDLESS of what may happen in the next few crucial weeks of political reconstruction following the recent warfare between the Government forces led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Northern military factions led by Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and regardless of one's personal feelings on the subject there can be naught but greatest admiration for the leadership which has been displayed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the recent campaign. There can be no questioning the fact that Gen. Chiang has revolutionized military politics on the eastern coast of Asia through the example of his personal leadership. People who sit around hotel lobbies, club bars and tea-houses, in the coast ports and gossip about Chinese politics as though it was something happening on another planet, like to nod their heads significantly and say, "Of course Gen. Chiang has made his pile out of it," etc., etc. If one cares to listen to this idle conversation, he will hear how So-and-So, who is in a position to know told So-and-So that Gen. Chiang had deposited large sums in the Blank-and Blank foreign bank, etc., etc., and so on. Now anyone who knows anything about anything knows that the National Government *has deposited* large sums in local banks in recent weeks and months—said money being intended for transmission abroad to pay for large purchases of arms, munitions, tanks and bombing planes for use in the war. This ought to explain the remittances abroad to persons with open minds, but of course the facts will not interfere with the gossips, hence the subject may be dismissed.

The facts about Gen. Chiang are that he has shown himself to be a brave self-sacrificing soldier, who stuck to his job and apparently has won an important victory for the National Unification of China. Of course there are Chinese generals who "squeeze" fortunes out of money that passes through their hands, which money in due course is deposited in foreign banks for transmission abroad. But such generals, or other officials guilty of similar practices, are cowards and traitors. They have no idea of fighting, hence utilize the opportunity for making hay during the brief period of sunshine. Officials who pile up big sums in banks never risk their own skins in any dangerous situation. We have no personal knowlege of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's private affairs. He resides in a converted military barrack at Nanking and is supposed to own a modest home at Shanghai. His forebears for many generations

were salt merchants in Chekiang province, hence were people of some means. For a considerable period about 1920 he was a broker in Shanghai and supposedly amassed a considerable fortune in the stock-market boom that followed the World War. He contributed much of this personal fortune to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's war chest at the time. But whether or not, Gen. Chiang has made any money out of the Chinese Revolution, we are not in a position to certify. We do know, however, that he had a sufficiently high regard for what he considers to be the purpose of the Revolution, and his part in it, to assume personal command of his troops and spend practically six months at the head of the government forces in Honan. If anyone desires special and direct information regarding central Honan province in the summertime, all one needs do is ask some traveler for a Shanghai foreign company, who has been in that region. Honan in the summertime is generally looked upon as a place of preparation for the lower regions in the event one hasn't mended his ways. But none of this, plus the turmoil of a Chinese military camp worried Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. When he realized that it was to be war to the finish, he went straight to the front and remained right there within sound of the guns amidst the danger, the dirt and squalor, and disease, and wounded men, throughout the campaign. Undoubtedly he displayed the attributes of a brave soldier and if, through his efforts, Chinese political unification has been attained, the name of Chiang Kai-shek undoubtedly will rank in the Chinese Revolution along with the names of other great soldiers of other lands. Gen. Chiang had the courage of his convictions and the "guts" to stick it out amidst dangers which he undoubtedly would not have faced had he been the type of Chinese general who piles up a fortune in a foreign bank. As stated, the general who squeezes funds and puts them away for safe keeping is a coward because he expects to get away to enjoy his ill gotten gains later on. Chiang Kai-shek has demonstrated that he is not of this type and in addition he has almost single-handedly revolutionized Chinese methods of warfare in the direction of modernization. For the first time a Chinese commander-in-Chief has displayed an open mind toward the inventions and military tactics which the so-called Western "civilized" nations have brought into the world of military science. Chiang Kai-shek has declared on many occasions his conviction that China never will get to first base as an equal in the world's family of nations, until she has developed a first-class military machine. He has utilized the fullest possible resources at his command to put these ideas into practice and has demonstrated his belief in his own declarations by remaining at the head of his own troops and thereby inspiring them with his own example. If Gen. Chiang's present efforts are successful, he will deserve all the honor that later generations of the Sons of Han will be certain to accord him!

THE LENOX SIMPSON CASE AT TIENTSIN

ALL right-minded persons deplore and condemn in strongest terms the attempted assassination of Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale) who served as Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's commissioner of Customs at Tientsin. According to reports telegraphed to the Shanghai newspapers, four Chinese called at Simpson's home late on the afternoon of Oct. 1 and requested an interview. When Simpson entered the room one of the callers fired two shots, one of which struck Simpson in the spine. The attempted assasins escaped, while Simpson was rushed to a local hospital for treatment. According to latest reports his condition was serious and he was not expected to survive. While Mr. Simpson, who wrote under the pen-name of "Putnam Weale" has long been a familiar figure in North China due to his writings, and to the fact that he had served for many years as an adviser to the Peking President's office, he had always escaped serious complications until recently when he took over the Tientsin custom house on behalf of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and the Northern Military Coalition. This action, which occurred on June 16, immediately made Simpson the storm-center of Chinese politics, because prior to this he had been conducting a far-reaching press compaign against the National Government and the Kuomintang. Due to the fact that he was born in China and had a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, plus his reputation as a writer, Simpson was in a peculiar position to make effective use of his talents. His articles attacking the National Government appeared in newspapers and magazines in America and Great Britain as well as throughout the Far East. This naturally aroused the intense animosities of all supporters of the Central Government and unification, including Chinese and foreigners. When Simpson became involved in the custom house incident, resulting in the displacement of the Central Government's appointee, the Chinese naturally began to look upon him as the chief instigator of the Northern rebellion against the Government. This situation was logical because through his control of the Tientsin customs, Simpson was able to divert a considerable sum of money to Gen. Yen's war chest that previously had gone to the Central Government.

Being a native of North China and almost since boyhood an active figure in North China politics, one must give Simpson credit for sincerity. He believed in the Northern Chinese and thought they should rule the country. His writings prove this, for while he served as Yen's chief propagandist, he undoubtedly wrote what he sincerely believed. But in becoming an active figure in the present rebellion, Simpson in effect became an official of the faction with which he was allied. When Gen. Chiang Kai-shek employed a number of German military officers as advisers several months ago, both Yen and Feng announced that any of these advisers captured by their troops, would immediately be executed. By becoming an official of the Northern faction, Simpson thus placed himself in a position of assisting in a rebellion against a government which had received the recognition of Great Britain, the country to which he claimed allegiance. On at least two occasions the National Government requested Simpson's arrest and deportation on the ground that his actions amounted to the aiding and abetting of a rebel faction. While the British Government took no official notice of these protests, it was known that Britons generally throughout the Far East, but especially those connected with the Customs Administration, strongly disapproved of Mr. Simpson's action in so closely allying himself with Chinese political affairs. The fact

that he was a subject of a country still possessing exterritorial privileges which had the effect of placing him beyond the power of legal justice from the standpoint of the Chinese courts, naturally increased Chinese bitterness.

Just who, or what interests, were behind the attempted assassination, probably never will be known. Attempts have been made to prove that the act *was*, or *was not* political. T. V. Soong, acting chairman of the Executive Yuan (also Minister of Finance) in an interview on Oct. 4 expressed sympathy for the victim of a cold blooded and brutal attack, but at the same time declared, "we cannot blind ourselves to the plain fact that his crimes against the Government and the people of China are deserving of the severest punishment by due process of law. What the 'due process of law' entails in this case we are, unfortunately, on grounds not equally sure. While he is allowed to retain the exterritorial rights of a British subject in China, there are evidently no means by which he may be brought to book for offences against a Government solemnly recognized by his own government." Concluding, Mr. Soong said "But for the outrage itself there can, of course, be nothing but the strongest condemnation, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be speadily arrested and punished."

Aside from Mr. Simpson's connection with the general political situation, from the standpoint of the warfare between the Northern military coalition and the Central Covernment, he also in recent weeks became involved in a most serious conflict within the Customs Administration itself. In taking over control of the Tientsin custom house, Simpson caused the dismissal of some 190 customs employes, Chinese and foreigners, who had been connected with the service for many years. These places he filled with his own appointees. This naturally caused deep animosities within the Customs administration and to make matters still worse, Mr. Simpson announced publicly that he had discovered serious irregularities in the Tientsin office whereby certain foreign firms had been accustomed to passing goods through the customs under incorrect classifications. He claimed that this practice had cost the Customs Administration many millions of dollars loss. Whether these allegations were correct, one cannot say, but when the Fengtien troops occupied Tientsin and Mr. Simpson had been informed that he would have to relinquish his position, certain Chinese newspapers in Tientsin then made similar allegations of irregularities during Mr. Simpson's regime. In addition, the 190 new employes whom he had brought into the custom house, were dismissed. All of this naturally was the cause of a storm of deep human animosities which finally broke about Mr. Simpson's head and finally resulted in his attempted assassination.

It is extremely unfortunate that this occurred. Mr. Simpson, in the large sense, has been a friend of China. Next to Thomas F. Millard, he has been the most prolific writer on Chinese subjects. But while Millard has stuck to political writings, Simpson has produced many novels which have had wide circulation and provided a close insight into Chinese life. One of his books, "Wang The Ninth" was a delightful story of the incidents surrounding the Boxer Rebellion, while his "Indiscreet Letters from Peking," has gone through many editions, being on the shelves of most the of world's libraries. Lenox Simpson probably had more to do with stirring up public opinion in Britain and in the British dominions against the Anglo-Japanese alliance than any other man. Also, his writings had much to do in breaking down the prestige of the Manchu regime. It is almost correct to say that Simpson, while of foreign parentage, was to all intents and purposes a Chinese citizen. He lived and had his being in old Peking, hence it was most natural that he should have become actively involved in the recent rebellion as a supporter of the men with whom he had been associated for most of his life. We can do no more than emphasize the statement at the beginning of these paragraphs, in strongly condemning the attempt on his life. We sincerely hope that he will recover and resume his real work of writer and interpreter of Chinese life!

THE RECENT ACTIONS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

THE British Government has been responsible for four recent diplomatic moves which are certain to have a far-reaching effect on the future relations of China and Great Britain. These four developments are,

1—Settlement of the Weihaiwei question.

2—Return of the Amoy Concession.

3—Return of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity.

4—Taken the first step in respect to exterritoriality.

Of these four important matters which have been outstanding for many years, the first three have been definitely settled, or at least as definitely settled as they can be settled at this time. Britain promised to relinquish control of Weihaiwei at the Washington Conference eight years ago, but while many conferences were held, the question hung fire until last week when Sir Miles Lampson definitely completed the negotiations and China assumed control of the port. As for the Boxer Indemnity question (discussed in last week's issue of *The Review*), it also has been hanging fire since 1922 when the British Government first announced its intention of returning the money to China. The decision reached, to use the money for completing the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway and for the purchase of needed rolling stock for the other lines, still requires the confirmation of Parliament. But since the plan provides for the extensive purchase of materials in England, there is likelihood that the arrangement made by Sir Miles Lampson and the National Government will be confirmed—due largely to the fact that the purchase of equipment in England will assist materially in relieving the unemployment situation in that country.

As to the fourth matter, the exterritorial deadlock, the chances are that nothing further will be done until the Chinese Government has received the proposals of the American Government, supposedly to be made during the present month. According to reports which have appeared in the newspapers, there is considerable similarity between the British and American proposals, and while there has been no official statement as to what they are, the Chinese newspapers have made forecasts which probably are somewhere, near the truth. According to one report the British

proposal declares that the Chinese Government must bear full responsibility for non-interference with the courts on the part of the military. China must establish special courts in the large cities such as Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and Tientsin which are to be staffed by Chinese judges having a knowledge of Chinese and foreign law and also as far as possible, a knowledge of the English language. British judges must have the right to appear as observers. These courts are to function during a period of transition, during which British litigants are to have the right to appeal to their own consular courts. This proposal follows somewhat a suggestion made by Mr. Shotwell, the American delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto last year.

The Chinese Government, according to reports from Nanking has rejected this proposal and will shortly make a counter-proposal for the consideration of the British Government. The important point is that a start has been made which should ultimately lead to a satisfactory solution of this problem. China's chief interest is to make the period of transition from foreign to purely Chinese courts as short as possible. The foreigners will try to make the period as extended as possible. China's efforts to make her views prevail undoubtedly will depend largely upon the strength of the Government. Should the present prospects for national unification materialize, China's hopes for success will be greater than if internal discord should continue. At any rate we appear to be on the last lap of this old source of discord between China and the Powers, a large measure of credit for which is due to the recent friendly action of Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister. Also, if recent reports from the North are to be believed, Sir Miles probably had considerable to do with the recent Chinese move toward political unification!

What Must be Done After the War!

BY R. S. YU

SINCE the nominal unification of China by military force and other methods at the hands of the Kuomingtang in the winter of 1927, the National Government at Nanking has been almost continuously engaged in civil war. As a result, the enforcement of the Political Tutelage Program, National Disbandment of troops and the Reorganization plans have been again and again delayed. To make matters worse, the bandits and communists with considerable Russian backing have taken this opportunity to create further disturbances thus causing the people further suffering. Panic reigns everywhere. Villages and in many cases, well-known cities have become deserted. The slaughter of human lives and the burning of property has gone on without discrimination. However, due to the confidence inspired by the government, and especially by the spirit of General Chiang Kai-shek, who has persevered amidst all difficulties, the briganns were put down,—for a time.

Several months ago most of the rebels of the country, consisting of militarists, leftists, bandits, and what not, all joined together in the formation of the so-called, "Northern Military Coalition" and attempted to destroy the unification of our country in order to achieve their own selfish purposes. For several months, the country was again driven into the horrors of war. This time, the struggle was so great that practically every province was more or less involved. Thus, the whole nation suffered still further.

With the capture of Tsinan by the government troops on August 15, Yen's forces met almost complete defeat. Recent reports from Peiping state that Yen Hsi-shan has already tendered his resignation, and is once more willing to leave the country for a trip abroad. With the elimination of Yen Hsi-shan, the chief figure of the present rebellion, Feng Yu-hsiang, being an opportunist, naturally will have to withdraw his troops in order to avoid the same fate. Dispatches from the front indicate that the government forces are closing in on the Kuomintang and that several divisions of soldiers have practically surrounded Chengchow and Loyang. So, it seems that Feng Yu-hsiang is also on the point of collapse. But the most important of all developments has been the refusal of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, chairman of the Northeastern political Committee, to cooperate with the Northern rebel regime. Instead of lending military support to the North, Marshal Cheng Hsueh-liang has ordered his troops to take Tientsin and Peiping. Recent reports have indicated the arrival of Northeastern soldiers in these two cities. The short-lived "National Government of China" organized by the Yen-Feng-Wang combination at Peiping adds another page to the history of the Kuomingtang's struggle for the preservation of the unification of China.

With the conclusion of the present war, one naturally wonders what must be done following the conclusion of the struggle. War again, or peace? Destruction or construction? Our people have suffered so much in this period of turmoil that there is no reason in the world why we should not have peace. But peace, when finally attained, is not without its problems. The first of these is to ensure peace after we have it. It seems to the writer that the government ought to devote its attention immediately to the following program in order that the peace and development of the nation may be guaranteed.

SERIOUS SUPPRESSION OF BANDITS

Next to the seriousness of internecine warfare comes the menace of banditry. Much has been said regarding ways and means for suppression, but nothing, in the nature of actual elimination, has yet been accomplished. On the contrary, the bandits are on the increase both in number and in power; and, with the exception of perhaps a score of cities, all provinces in Central China are practically under their control. It has been said that this deplorable condition is due to the withdrawing of troops for the war in the North. However, the fact of the matter is that the reason is not so simple. There were times before this war when the soldiers fighting with the bandits outnumbered them but even with this advantage, the government failed to cope with the situation. Naturally this leads one to wonder about and question the sincerity and seriousness

of our government toward this important problem. Our military authorities are too lenient and tolerant in their dealings with these dangerous bands. They take the matter with ease, failing to see that the existence of these bandit-communists threatens the very existence of the government. It is also true that on several occasions, our military authorities have been unwilling to fight to the end with the bandits, of least to the extent of a sacrifice of their own soldiers. Of course, cases like this are not general but taking into consideration the damage caused by these bandits, we cannot help feeling that no matter how few these cases have been, they are inexcusable.

With the termination of the present war, soldiers in the North should be transported immediately into the bandit-infested regions for the work of suppression. Capable leaders, who were responsible for the victory of the government force during the recent war should now be commissioned with complete authority to direct a drive for the eradication of these bandit gangs which have plunged the nation into such dire distress. Political aspirations must be laid aside; selfishness abolished; and service, sacrifice, and a sense of responsibility brought to the front in our effort to stamp out lawlessness and banditry.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

It must be admitted that Chinese industries have reached a crisis so servious that if immediate measures are not taken to save the situation, they virtually will be destroyed. Of course, there are many factors to take into account; such as constantly recurring civil wars, labor troubles, economic depression, and the lack of scientific management; but besides these are excessive taxes and the competition of foreign goods which must be taken into consideration. Chinese industry is in its period of infancy. What it needs more than anything else is protection and encouragement from the government. As an indication that much of the depression of Chinese industries is caused by foreign competition, we need not go far to see. The match industry serves as a good illustration. According to statistics collected by the Bureau of Economic Information, China, during the last thirty or more years, has established 190 match factories which are located all over the country. Compared with other kinds of manufacturing enterprises, China has made quite rapid progress along this line. But lately, Japanese and Swedish merchants, especially the latter, have established a number of match factories in the Three Eastern Provinces and elsewhere. With a definite plan to extend their business throughout the country the Swedish and Japanese merchants sell their matches considerably lower than the Chinese merchants sell their product. Consequently, many of our factories have gone into bankruptcy, leaving the foreign merchants in control of the market. Not only in places where foreign match factories are located, but also in otheir places, such as Kiangsi, the situation is just as bed. Swedish matches are widely used.

The match, though a necessity in our daily life, has always been looked upon as an insignificant thing, and so, easily escapes the attention of the public. However, it is strange to find that this same condition exists in practically all the other leading industries, such as the silk, textiles, and the cotton industries. Again, there is the story of excessive taxation to be related. We cannot place all this blame upon foreign manufacturers for encroaching upon our markets, but we must also look to the lowering of our own excessive taxation. High taxation does not merely encumber our industries, it virtually kills them.

When our government is engaged in warfare our people bear the burden silently with the hope that after the war conditions may be improved. Now that the war is supposedly over, there should be nothing more to distract our government's attention from the development and protection of our own industries. Certainly, something must be done!

THE GUARANTEE OF PEACE

Finally, there is the fundamental problem to be dealt with—the prevention of future wars. During the present struggle, our people have suffered beyond imagination. Now that peace has been attained at last, how can it be ensured? First, the authority of the Central Government must be recognized by all. In the eyes of Yen and Feng, there was no such thing as the authority of the Central Government when they started the rebellion. This attitude of self-righteousness must now be given up. In its place, we must have respect for and obedience to the Central Government. Otherwise, this senseless war is very likely to recur at any time, and the people will again be plunged into distress.

Secondly, China is now passing through a period of great change. The National Government has many problems to solve at one time. It will take years and years, perhaps, before any reforms of concrete nature, can be accomplished. At present, we must have faith and patience. China cannot be made better overnight. "Rome was not built in a day." Why should we expect China to change in so short a time?

Third, a national conscience for peace must be created. Lately, we have had so many civil wars at different intervals that people have come to think in terms of war. Now at the termination of this present struggle, the people are even already speculating about another in the near future. Of course, this is not because they enjoy the thrills of war but because war has occurred so frequently in the past that it has built up in us a state of mind that is always looking for war. This must be changed, and in its place a national consciousness for peace created. In other words, the attention of the entire nation must now be turned to peace and to ways and means for securing it.

Nanchang, Kiangsi, Oct 5, 1930.

Siam Asks League to Hold Opium Conference at Bangkok

A *Reuter* telegram from Geneva states that the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 1 adopted the Committee report and the accompanying resolution dealing with opium traffic. Prince Tarwaidja of Siam extended an invitation to hold the forthcoming conference on opium smoking at Bangkok instead of in London. The Prince said the Siamese Government would be happy to welcome the conference and would support the supplementary expenses, estimated at 150,000 Swiss francs, owing to the change in venue.

Liquidating the Yen-Feng-Wang Rebellion

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a telegram to the National Government, Tuesday, Oct. 7, announced the capture of Chengchow on the night of Monday, Oct. 6. The telegram stated that a large number of prisoners had been taken. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, with some 30,000 troops had succeeded in escaping across the Yellow River and had requested Yen's permission to move them into southern Shansi. Yen was reported to have refused this request.

The National Government on Oct. 7 issued through the official *Kuo Min* news agency the text of a telegram from Gen. Chiang recommending the immediate calling of the 4th National Kuomintang Congress in order that preparations might be made for the early inauguration of constitutional government. (Full text of Gen. Chiang's telegram appears on Page 203).

The Government also has announced its intention of calling a National Military Conference for the purpose of reorganization and troop disbandment.

WHILE there was still considerable fighting in northern Honan in the vicinity of Chengchow between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's government troops and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun rebels during the early part of the present week, this struggle apparently marks the termination of the civil-war which had its beginning last spring. The situation still is not clear regarding the intentions of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, for while he apparently has announced his intention of retiring, reports from the front received in Shanghai on Tuesday of this week stated that Feng had succeeded in withdrawing approximately 30,000 of his personal troops across the Yellow River and was making a stand along the Peiping-Hankow railway in the narrow section of Honan which extends north of the river between Shansi and Hopei (Chihli) provinces. Of the remainder of Feng's troops, numbering from 50,000 to 70,000 some were reported to have rejoined the Government forces while others were reported to have escaped into southern Shansi or had retreated westward into Shensi. As for the city of Chengchow, located at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railways, it was still being held by Gen. Sun Ting-ying, a subordinate of Feng's with a considerable force of so-called "grey" units. It apparently was for the purpose of reorganizing the considerable force of Kuominchun troops that had rejoined the Government, that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek requested the ex-Kuominchun commanders Ma Fu-hsiang and Chang Chi-kiang to proceed from Nanking to the front on Sept. 30. On October 4, Gen. Chiang transferred his field-base from Liuho to Kaifeng, that city having fallen to the Government forces two days previously along with Feng's strongly fortified outpost at Lanfeng.

The situation respecting Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's status also appeared uncertain, reports being in circulation that he had announced his retirement, or that he was digging trenches in the vicinity of Shihchiachwang, supposedly for the purpose of resisting the possible advance of the Mukden troops. Further reports alleged that Yen suspected Feng of an intention of invading southern Shansi. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, the former Feng subordinate, who had rejoined Nanking was also reported to have moved some of his troops westward across southern Chihli and had cut the Peiping-Hankow railway to the south of Yen's base at Shihchiachwang. The only certain element in the situation apparently is the imminent break-up of the Northern Military Coalition, but in the meantime both Yen and Feng are undoubtedly pulling all the political wires and intriguing with both Nanking and Mukden for better terms. Wang Ching-wei, the Kuomintang Leftist and his associates seemingly have passed from the political stage, at least for the present as their names have not appeared in the news reports following the Yen evacuation from Peiping.

PETITION FOR AMNESTY

On Oct. 5 the National Government, upon the request of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, issued the text of petition for a general amnesty for all political and military offenders in the country, with the exception of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Chen Chiung-ming, and the Communists. Gen. Chen Chiung-ming is a Cantonese commander who rebelled and attempted to kill the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton several years ago. The amnesty telegram, which was circulated by the official *Kuo Min* news service, was as follows,

"On August 22, I submitted a petition recommending that the officers and soldiers under the command of Yen and Feng be given an opportunity to rectify their past misdeeds. This spirit of magnanimity and generosity, as evinced by the Government, may, if extended and diffused, in itself serve to usher in a new ara of peace and to quell and pacify all rebels and reactionaries.

"The two means upon which a State usually relies in dealing with miscreants and wrong-doers are penal punishment and military force. But these two means, in my opinion, ought not to be used except as a last resort.

"It is very much to be deplored that just when the restoration of national unification and the commencement of the Political Tutelage Program had made it possible for the Government to set the country on the path to peace and national reconstruction, the remnant warlords still harboured sinister designs of self-aggrandizement at the expense of the nation. It was only when all other means had been resorted to and proved futile that the Central Authorities launched the punitive expedition and arrested, imprisoned or issued warrants for the arrest of various political and military offenders.

"With the punitive expedition drawing to a conclusion and the prospect for complete cessation of military hostilities hopeful, mercy and moderation should be used in dealing with past offenders.

"It may be objected by some that whoever has been duly convicted according to law shall not be pardoned. It should however be remembered that the nature of political offences is vitally different from that of any no way prevent the stern execution of law in other reother crime against the law. To pardon them will in spects. Moreover, it is the tradition of this country that the hearts of the people shall be won, not by force, but by virtue.

"It is therefore recommended that after the completion of military activities, say, on January 1, next year, a Mandate be issued granting a general amnesty to all political and military offenders, revoking the orders issued for their arrest and restoring to them their freedom. They shall also be granted restitution of all civic rights as enjoyed by a citizen of the Republic.

"There are however one or two persons whose offences are so atrocious and iniquitous that they should be excepted from the amnesty. Chen Chiung-ming who had revolted (in Canton) against and threatened the very life of the late Party Leader; and Yen Hsi-shan, who besides having taken part in the offences of the warlords of the defunct Peking regime, was the instigator of almost every rebellion for the past two years, must not be pardoned.

"As regards the Communists, since they are not only irreconcilably opposed to the very principles on which the Government is founded but have also committed

such crimes as murder and arson, crimes of a nature different from ordinary political offences; the amnesty should not naturally apply to them. However, where any such Communist has truly repented of his past misdeeds, and is able to produce a guarantor who will be responsible for his future conduct, a reprieve for three years may also be granted. If during such period, he conducts himself honorably and does not commit any additional offence, he shall be pardoned at the expiration of the period.

"What I have recommended above is, I believe, the most effective means for preventing further rebellions and pacifying the minds of the people. Should this recommendation be followed and acted upon, the cause of peace and national unification would be greatly advanced."

MORE ON MARSHAL CHANG'S ATTITUDE

A further indication of the intentions of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Mukden Government in respect to his intervention in North China was provided on Oct. 4 in the course of an interview which appeared in a Chinese newspaper, *The Min Pao*, published in Mukden, a translation of which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* (Shanghai) on Oct. 6. The interview was as follows,

"Pointing out that Marshal Chang's peace circular issued on September 18 and the sending of Manchurian troops to Peking and Tientsin had created a new situation, the interviewer remarked that many rumours were afloat regarding the real intentions of the Mukden Government and suggested that the public would be glad to receive full information on the subject from the fountain-head.

"The Young Marshal replied that civil war had been reging in China for seven months and all the provinces in the area had suffered terribly. Even the population of the provinces not directly affected by the fighting had suffered owing to the stoppage of communications and loss of trade. He came to the conclusion that to allow the war to continue and to spread over a larger area would only result in an increase of Bolshevism.

"He therefore issued a circular telegram on September 1, which was sent out with the intention of stopping the war; but it had no result. "Therefore my second telegram of September 18 was sent, followed by the despatch of my troops to Peking and Tientsin. My sole intention in making this move was the ending of the civil war and the salvation of my countrymen from suffering. The newly appointed officials at Peking and Tientsin have received orders to abolish all the extra war taxes. Please solemnly assure the public that this is my only aim and ambition."

"Asked whether there was any truth in the rumours that before his peace circular was sent out an important meeting was held of the North-Eastern Provinces Political Council at which, it was said, great differences of opinion arose between the "new" and "old' 'factions of Manchurian leaders concerning the best policy to pursue, —Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang replied that it was quite true that the Council held a special meeting before a final decision was taken.

"He pointed out that it was common knowledge that the four North-Eastern Provinces were not under one man's rule but that, on the contrary, policy was guided by public opinion. At the meeting in question, he remarked, not only the opinion of the members of the Council was taken into consideraiton, but also public opinion. Marshal Chang did not deny that different points of view were expressed by the members of the Council but informed the interviewer that the final decision taken by the Council was unanimous. He added that labels such as 'new' and 'old' factions, when applied to the leading officials in Manchuria, were pure fabrications.

"In reply to an interrogation regarding the probable next step, Marshal Chang said that the despatch of Manchurian troops to Peking and Tientsin had for its sole objects the preservation of peace and order in the areas in question and to stop the war. The Fengtien Province, he stated, had mobilized four army corps for the purpose of supporting these objects, of which two had already been sent into Chihli. If the course of events should render it necessary, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol would be called upon to mobilize two more army corps.

The Next Step

"With regard to his next step, Marshal Chang said he intended to maintain a peaceful attitude, and did not expect any complications. He had received many telegrams from the public organs in Peking and Tientsin asking him to hasten the transfer of the official organs in that area but the new officials were not sent down until the 26th as he was expecting a telegram from Nanking authorizing him to take charge of both civil and military affairs.

The interviewer remarked that the Enlarged Plenary Session of the Northern section of the Kuomintang, which recently sat in Peking had broadcast seven points for approval and asked the young Marshal his opinion of these points, and whether he thought they would lead to permanent peace?

Marshal Chang replied he had carefully studied them and found them well meaning but too vague, adding "The first vital step is to secure peace in the country. When that has been done we can begin to talk about reorganization."

New Peiping Tientsin Officials

A *Reuter* report from Mukden on Oct. 4 announced the appointment of more Manchurian officials to posts in the Peiping-Tientsin district, the appointees being as follows,

Wang Chi-tsui as Chief of the Tientsin Land Office;
Kuo En-hai as Vice-Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway;

Yu Chang-fu as Vice-Director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and

Lao Chen-wen as Chief of the Tientsin Wine & Tobacco Tax Bureau.

In addition to the foregoing Gen. Wang Shu-chang was appointed chairman of the Hopei (Chihli) provincial government and Gen. Chang Hsueh-ming, a brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has been appointed head of the Public Safety Bureau (Police Department) at Tientsin. Although it was reported last week that Hsiung Hsi-lien had been appointed Mayor of Tientsin, a later report stated that Dr. Chang Po-lin might be appointed to this post.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a telegram to the Government on Oct. 7 recommended the immediate calling of the 4th National Congress of the Kuomintang in order that a resolution could be adopted providing for the convocation of a National Convention of the people. Gen. Chiang stated that the time had arrived for making definite plans for the drafting and enactment of Provisional and Permanent Constitutions. Gen. Chiang's telegrams follow,

"The present punitive expedition against the rebels constitutes indeed the prelude to permanent peace in the country and the foundation of real national unification. During the course of the military expedition against the rebels, the Central Authorities have received the support and assistance of the entire people, and must therefore contrive to give realization to their wishes and aspirations, now that the military activities are being brought to a conclusion.

"It seems to me that the most important task at the present juncture is the convocation at an early date of the fourth National Congress of the Party to pass a resolution for the convocation of the National Convention of the people, to decide upon the date for the promulgation of the Constitution and to enact and adopt a Provisional Constitution to be applicable before the promulgation of the (Permanent) Constitution during the Political Tutelage Period. I hereby respectfully submit to you my humble opinions.

"This Party, in pursuance of the teachings bequeathed by the late Leader (Dr. Sun), has, in respect of the procedure for the reconstruction of the country, temporarily fixed upon the system of one Party Government, in the hope that a democratic government may thus be realized. The early convocation of the People's National Convention was expressly called for in the Will of the late Party Leader and should have been carried out long before this.

"Apprehensive however that—at the moment when national unification had just been attained and the iniquit-

ous feudalistic practices of the Militarists not yet completely eradicated—some of them would take advantage of their military force to dominate over elections, buy over politicans and misrepresent the wishes of the people, thereby giving rise to complications and hampering national reconstruction: the National Military and Disbandment Conference was first called in order to actually effect the elimination of militarism. Contrary to expectations, this aroused the rebellions of pseudo-Revolutionists and Militarists; and the Central Government was also compelled to launch expeditions for their suppression.

"But after the conclusion of the present war, with the Militarists entirely eliminated and stamped out, all the politicians, mandarins, rebels and outcasts, as well as all corrupt and unprincipled elements will have no one to rely upon and cling to for the disturbance of the country and the undermining of the Party.

"With a regenerated atmosphere, there will be hope for the unification of political thought in the country as well as opportunity for the restoration of tranquillity in society. The time is opportune then to consider both the possibility and the necessity for the convocation of the National Convention of the people.

"Moreover, during the present war, in spite of the fact that practically all the different reactionary factions were combined and arrayed (against the Government), none of them will have escaped ultimate extinction. After the present war, there can never arise in the future any militarist who will dare to destroy national unification and revolt against the Party and the Government.

"The Party should therefore take this opportunity to ascertain the general opinion and prepare for the restoration of the political power of the country to the entire people, so that they may assume joint responsibility for the building up of a new China on the basis of the Three Peoples' Principles.

"While the date for the promulgation of the Constitution has already been fixed in the 'Outline of the Political Tutelage Program' this should be re-submitted to the National Convention of the people for formal decision. The Convention shall also be requested to assume responsibility jointly with the Central authorities in making preparations for the Constitution-Drafting Conference. Should it be considered necessary to enact and adopt, before promulgation of the permanent Constitution, a Provisional Constitution to be applicable during the Political Tutelage Period in order that the political platform set forth in the 'Outline of Political Tutelage Program' and the Declaration of the First National Congress of the Party, may be better understood by the people, such may also be decided upon by the National Convention.

"The convocation of the National Convention and the resolutions to be submitted to the Convention, being of great importance should all be decided by the National Congress of Delegates of the Party.

"It would specially suggest that the fourth National Congress of the Party be convened in three months. If my proposal is not considered inexpedient, please also convene within the shortest possible time the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee to decide upon this important question so as to fulfil the aspirations of the entire nation."

China's National Holiday—October 10

Friday, October 10, is the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic—a date which in Chinese eyes has the same significance as the Fourth of July in the United States. It will be noted that the anniversary falls on the tenth day of the tenth month and as a result it is usually known as the "Double Tenth" Festival. In Shanghai the program will begin with two huge lantern processions which have been arranged to take place on the night of October 9, one starting from the Chinese Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 7 p.m. and the other leaving Tsing Yuan Road, Chapei, at the same time. These are expected to be gay affairs in which thousands will probably take part.

The flag-raising ceremony will take place at 8 a.m. on October 10 at the Chinese Public Recreation Ground.

A meeting of Kuomintang members and representatives of local organizations of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will take place at 9 a.m. There will be an official reception for the Consular Body and other foreign guests at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, off Route Ghisi, at 11.30 a.m. The invitation cards have been issued by the Mayor of the Chinese Municipality and the Garrison Commander.

In the lantern parade members of the Peace Maintenance Corps, Bureau of Public Safety, the Kuomintang, various public bodies, soldiers and werkors will take part. A separate lantern parade was held in Chapei at 6 p.m. October 9, the participants being soldiers, police, firemen, volunteers, workers and others.

The Chapei procession will start from Tsing Yuin Road and will move out West Paoshan Road to the North Station, thence to Sing Ming Road, Nan Ling Road, Zung Chung Road, Sinkiang Road, Kuo Ching Road and Dah Toong Road, breaking up on a vacant piece of ground near the Chapei Benevolent Society.

Theatrical performances, motion pictures and other entertainments will be features of the day. At night there will be a monster fire works display at the Public Recreation Ground.

(In the above account, owing to the incidence of the holiday and the fact that the printing of *The Review* had to be advanced a day, the events are described as of the future, although the date will have passed by the time the paper reaches the readers.—Ed.)

China Not Appealing to League on Treaty Question

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government has issued a denial of a report circulated by the Chinese newspapers last week alleging that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had again appealed to the League of Nations on the question of treaty revision. A summary of the report, which was circulated by the *Kuo Min, Kuo-Wen*, and other Chinese agencies, appeared in *The Review* (Page 170) on Oct. 4.

China to Pay League Dues in Instalments

A Reuter telegram from Geneva states that the Secretary General of the League of Nations has been authorized by the Assembly of the League to accept payment of the arrears of China's contributions to the League in equal instalments over a period of 20 years. He also was requested to submit a detailed report on the matter to the Council before the next assembly.

British Trade Mission to be Extertained by Shanghai Municipality

The Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs has been instructed by the Chinese Municipality to prepare for the reception and entertainment of the members of the party of British merchants who are coming to Shanghai November 30 on a goodwill visit for the purpose of bringing about closer business relations between Great Britain and China.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1196

With reference to the Notification of the 19th June, 1930; in accordance with instructions received from the Inspector General of Customs the Public is hereby notified that the Tientsin Customs was re-opened on the 3rd instant and the special procedure for cargo shipped to and from that port is accordingly cancelled.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 6th October, 1930.

Troubles in the Silk Trade

BY PAUL K. WHANG 汪仲芳

"Abolish the Conditioned Weight or Shut Down the Filatures." The above quoted slogan is shouted by our silkmen in Shanghai and Wusih, who have vehemently denounced the conditioned weight and have unitedly worked for its abolition. To the outsiders, conditioned weight might be a technical term, but now this term has become so popular in the world's silk markets that every silkman knows that conditioned weight of silk is the absolute dry weight plus eleven per cent. Being different from the net and gross weights, the conditioned weight is an innovation and is only applicable to raw silk. The American silk authorities have considered this as the best standard in weighing silk, inasmuch as silk is a precious article and any difference in weights will mean a big gain or loss in money. By conditioned weight, skeins of raw silk will be dried in the drying oven and weighed while they are in the absolute dry condition, while the eleven per cent is the allowance of moisture in the air. This method of weighing silk was first adopted by the American silk buyers and has gradually found its way into Japan. China did not adopt it until six months ago.

The Necessity for Inspection

With the formation of the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities last Summer under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, a Raw Silk Department has been established. This Raw Silk Department has as its objects the bettering of the quality of China raw silk and elevating its credit in foreign markets. To that end, it is prescribed by the government that every bale of China silk before its exportation must be first inspected and tested by the Raw Silk Department, and that its verdict of testing would be final. Besides different tests, conditioned weight has been introduced as the standard way of weighing raw silk. For some reason or other, our silkmen have given no faith to the new method of weighing silk and strongly opposed its introduction. Finally an agreement has been reached that if after the trial period of six months the silkmen have justifiable reasons against the further use of this new standard, the government would be ready to abolish it. During the trial period, every silkman seems to be dissatisfied with the conditioned weight and many other tests as conducted by the Raw Silk Department. Many of our silkmen have heaped various charges on the Raw Silk Department, such as the loss of weight of their silk, the delay in shipment and what not. By the first of October, the end of the trial period, the Shanghai silkmen have publicly declared that if the conditioned weight is not abolished, they would rather close down their filatures; and the silkmen in Wusih have voiced the same sentiment. In the meantime, many local silkmen who have served on the committee for the supervision of the Department have resigned en bloc. Up to now, out of the 106 silk filatures in Shanghai, three-fourths have already been closed down, and the rest will follow suit as soon as they have finished their contracted sale of silk. The stand taken by our silkmen is so firm that there is no way out of this impasse except the abolition of conditioned weight.

The Fight Against Conditioned Weight

Our silkmen might have grieveances against the conditioned weight, but it is certain that it is not a sufficient cause to prompt them to take such a drastic step as closing down their filatures in such a wholesale fashion. Their silk might lose in weight through the conditioned weight, when the test is not manned by expert hands, but it must be noted that the conditioned weight has been accepted by the sellers in other silk markets. Likewise, their silk might be delayed in shipments through passing different tests, as the Raw Silk Department, being newly organized, have not had ample facilities and enough hands to take care of different tests. But these wrongs can be easily righted, when expert hands are engaged and new facilities are added. The Raw Silk Department and silkmen should work hand in hand for the salvation of China's raw silk industry. Since they have the same goal to reach and their interests are by no meang conflicting. I do not see why there is no way of compromising their differences.

It is evident that on the pretext of the objection of the conditioned weight, our silkmen have collectively stopped the operation of their filatures, while the real cause lies in some other direction. It is very unfortunate that the Raw Silk Department has been born in this tempestuous season, and it is safe to say that such a thing will not happen again if business conditions are good. However, we must admit that the Raw Silk Department, since its birth, has never secured good cooperation from our silkmen, who have constantly watched it with an eye of suspicion. Such an organization without the support of our silkmen can not do any good for China's silk industry. We hope that something may be done in order to foster cordial relations between the Raw Silk Department and the silkmen.

Shanghai, October 2, 1930.

Summary of Another Kemmerer Report Is Published

The Ministry of Finance has issued a summary of the "Projects of Law dealing with Financial Planning, Budget Preparation, Budget Enforcement, Accounting, Fiscal Control, Supervisory Inspection and Audit; together with reports in support thereof," prepared by the Commission of Financial Experts headed by Dr. Kemmerer.

The full report comprises two volumes containing drafts of five interrelated projects of law, accompanied by a full exposition and appendices.

The report deals with the problem of control over the national finances. The recommendations of the Commission, which are expressed in the five related projects of law, are summarized as follows:

(1) That the highest political controlling body should *make a declaration of fundamental principles*, the effect of which will be to set up limitations of executive and legislative powers, and at the same time serve as guides to judicial interpretation of laws enacted to insure control over the public finances.

(2) That certain offices of financial planning, budget preparation and enforcement, accounting and fiscal control, inspection and audit should be established or reorganized under the following heads:
An Office of Comptroller General—the head of which would be appointed by and be responsible to the State Council, and would also be *ex-officio* Minister of Finance.
A Board of Independent Supervisory Inspection and Audit—to consist of a Chairman, and Inspector General, each of whom would be responsible to the Supervisory Yuan.

(3) That under the Comptroller General should be established for the exercise of the so-called "Positive" controlling functions:
A Finance Ministry—the managing head of which, subject to the Comptroller General (ex-officio Minister of Finance), would be a member of the Executive Yuan.
An Office of Director General of Budget Making and Accounting—the head of which would be a duly qualified non-political appointee.
A Treasurer General—who would be the head of an independent Treasury and exercise control over receiving, disbursing and custodial functions.

(4) That, subject to rules recommended by the Board of Independent Inspection and Audit and promulgated by the Supervisory Yuan, the following offices should be established for the exercise of so-called "negative" controlling functions, the heads of which would be non-political appointees, as well as the staffs under them, viz.:
An Office of Inspector General.
An Office of Auditor General.
An Office of Counsellor General.

Japanese Inject Radio Issue Into Cable Settlement

The Japanese Foreign Office (according to *Rengo*) is lodging a severe protest with the National Government against the broadcasting stations which the Chinese Government has established in Chenju and Luhsiang in cooperation with the American Radio Corporation as against the Sungchiao radio contract signed between the former Peiping Government and the Mitsui interests. However, (so reads the *Rengo* telegram) in consideration of the fact that Japan is prepared to assist China in her reconstructive enterprises and that the above broadcasting stations have been constructed by floating loans from the American company, the Japanese authorities are contemplating to settle this radio problem which has been pending for many years, in conference with America and China. As the result of informal conversations exchanged between Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister, and Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, it may be that the National Government is willing to settle this question as a side-issue of the present Sino-Japanese Cable Conference, and, accordingly, the Japanese Foreign Office Authorities are studying suitable measures for the settlement of the pending problem.

Balance of International Payments for China

(Nankai Statistical Service, Sept. 22)

Since the first publication of the Customs statistics in 1864, China has had an unfavorable balance of trade until the present (1929), with the exception of but six years including 1864 and 1872 to 1876. The question naturally arises as to how this unfavorable balance of trade, extending over a period of sixty years, can be paid for year after year. Wu Yu Kan, Professor of Economics at the National Central University, has summed up the various estimates on China's of international payments in his recent work on "The Trade Between China and Foreign States", including Wagel's for 1864-1913, Morse's for 1903,* Nelson's for 1923-4 and that of "Capital and Trade" for 1925-26. Another estimate, that for 1912, is given by the author without any reference. These estimates, being made by different authorities and given in Table I, necessarily differ in the scope covered and thus give rise to doubtfulness as to their validity. However, after an examination of these estimates one cannot help but reach the conclusion that China relies chiefly upon three sources for the payment of her unfavorable balance of trade, namely, foreign investments, foreign loans and remittances of Chinese emigrants abroad. The foreign loans are not likely to be available now that China has almost lost her credit standing among foreign nations. Foreign investments, too, can no longer be expected in view of the unsettled political conditions in China on the one hand, and of the anti-imperialistic attitude of the public towards foreign investments on the other. The remittances of Chinese emigrants, finally, may be reduced in the near future, as it becomes harder and harder for them to make a living in foreign nations whose recent policy towards immigrant Chinese is rather unfriendly. In view of the possible disappearance or diminution of all these three sources responsible for the payment of China's unfavorable balance of trade, the nation must take immediate steps either to improve the unfavorable trade balance or to devise new means for its payment.

*The author made several misquotations from Morse, which are corrected by the Committee.

Table 1. Balance of International Payments for China, 1864-1924 (in 1,000 Hk. Tls.)

LIABILITIES	1903	1912	1864-1913	1923-4	1925-6 (5)
1. Export of commodities	236,205	370,520	6,955,000	752,917	854,000
2. Export of bullion	33,047	27,695	1,000,000	60,000	11,000
3. Frontier trade balance	4,000	4,000	200,000		
4. Foreign investments	27,000	100,000	2,700,000	90,485	10,000
5. Foreign loans					5,000
6. Maintenances and repair of foreign merchant marine in China	12,000	20,000	175,000	(1)	4,000
7. Expenditure of foreign consulates in China	5,000	7,000	200,000	40,000	20,000
8. Expenditure of foreign troops in China	7,500	9,000	200,000		
9. Expenditure of foreign battleships in China	15,000	20,000	250,000	(1)	
10. Foreign Contributions to schools and hospitals	6,000	9,000	150,000	35,000	(2)
11. Tourist expenses	6,000	10,000	125,000	10,000	10,000
12. Remittances of Chinese emigrants	73,000	40,000	845,000	100,000	(5) 130,000
Total	424,752	617,215	12,800,000	1,088,402	1,044,000
Assets					
1. Import of commodities	310,453	473,097	9,334,000	923,402	(3) 900,000
2. Import of bullion	37,001	54,398	1,298,000		62,500
3. Import of munitions	5,000	3,500	60,000		
4. Principal and interest of foreign loans & indemnity	44,210	51,000	1,288,000		54,800
5. Foreign loans outstanding				165,000	
6. Net profit on foreign enterprise			(4)		12,000
7. Freight and insurance	6,750	10,000	200,000		10,000
8. Expenditure of Chinese consulates abroad	1,320	1,500	50,000		2,500
9. Tourist and educational expenses of Chinese abroad	3,000	3,000	40,000		
10. Expenses of Chinese students abroad					
11. Remittances of foreigners in China	16,000	20,000	600,000		1,700
Total	423,734	616,495	12,800,000	1,088,402	1,044,000

1. Included under item 7.
2. Included under item 11.
3. The figures here are calculated by "Capital and Trade" on th basis of actual market value, not of customs value.
4. The original is 20,000, which is a misprint.
5. The original is 103,000, which evidently is a misprint.
6. In 1,000 taels.

Details Given of China's Exports of Gold to the United States

The monthly report issued by the U. S. Consulate-General showing the exports from the whole of China to the United States for the month of August, makes the following statement with regard to gold:

August	Fractional Year Ending Aug. 31, 1930
Gold bars, Troy oz. 178,80 value U. S. $3,680,699	Troy. oz. 810,866.58 value U. S. $16,-624,582
Gold coin val. U. S. $430,000	Val. U. S. $590,000

All gold exported from China for the present year was shipped from Shanghai until May 16, when an embargo was placed on its export by the National Government. Export of gold for June, July and August has been exclusively from Hongkong, a Crown Colony of Great Britain, there being none recorded for the various China ports for these months.

Totals for the exports of gold from Shanghai for the five-month period ending May 31, 1930, are as follows:

	Troy Oz.	Value in U. S. $
Gold bars	481,433.58	9,833,105

Gold exported from Hongkong for the three months, ending August 31, 1930, is given as follows:

Gold Bars

	Troy Oz.	Value in U. S. $
June	40,050	832,623
July	110,538	2,278,155
Aug.	178,842	3,608,699
Total	329,433	$6,719,477

Gold Coin

	Value in U. S. $
July	160,000
August	430,000
Total	$590,000

Grand total for all gold exported from Hongkong since May 31, 1930	$7,309,477

Conservative English Newspapers Ridicule Abolition of Extrality

The London *Daily Telegraph*, October 4, stated that no incident could have thrown into greater prominence the absurdity of according official treatment to the Nanking official junta than the murder of Miss Eleanor Harrison and Miss Edith Nettleton, "Yet, while we hear of this latest outrage, negotiations are still being continued with a view to the surrender of the extraterritorial status of British subjects."

The London *Times* in the course of an editorial discussion on events in China stated that the patent insecurity of foreigners in many parts of this country makes it difficult to understand why the Nanking Government is so anxions to put the cart before the horse by demanding the abolition of foreign privileges before it has abolished, or even diminished, brigandage.

The London *Morning Post* says that concessions and treaty ports protected by the British Navy form the only securities for foreign lives in China, adding that it would be an inhuman and cruel betrayal to hand over these sanctuaries to a government unable—or unwilling—to maintain the law and justice essential to their security.

A recent message in the *Shanghai Times* says that North-west Fukien has been subjected to a long term of disorder and oppression, ever since General Lu Hsing-pang rebelled against Nanking and ordered an assault on Foochow. Since June things have gone from bad to worse. The 56th Nanking Division is now fighting its way up to Yen-ping, and General Lu will be obliged to join the forces of law and order, or disband his army. So long as General Lu permits a handful of young communists to hold Miss Harrison and Miss Nettletion right in his own territory, just so long will decent people everywhere xuestion his right to recognition as a responsible administrator.

Mexico's Silver Empire Totters

BY DUNCAN AIKMAN

(New York Times Magazine, Aug. 17)

IF within two years the price of an outstanding American industrial product supplying more than half the world demand dropped 50 per cent, the resulting disturbance would doubtless extend even further than the one set up by the late collapse of the stock market. If the collapsed industry, besides, were one which had preeminently sustained the nation's earning and purchasing power for centuries, its prostration would appear as a first-class economic tragedy. Such an affliction threatens Mexico this year in the unprecedented crash in the world silver market.

In the four centuries since the Spanish conquest Mexico has produced from two to three fifths of the world's silver supply—an officially reported total of more than $3,000,000,000. Down to 1930 it remained one of the two or three outstanding sources of the nation's income. Now that within two years the price of silver has declined from above 60 to 34 cents, the calamitous results are far worse proportionately than would be produced, for example, by the United States.

Silver's 1930 drop is due to an unprecedented decrease in demand. The real blow to Mexico's silver prosperity comes from the great Oriental States of India and China, which for years have been moving gradually toward the demonetization of the white metal and the establishment of the gold standard. Although the goal has not yet been reached by either government, enough progress has been made to check demand and lead to the disposal of silver even among their own populations.

These crushing developments have changed silver into something which the dozen generations of promoters and prospectors from Hernando Cortez to John Hays Hammond would find difficult to understand. A hundred years ago, when old Francisco Iriarte of Culiacan was offered a $500,000 a year lease on his mine at Guadalupe, Sinaloa, his answer was that he did not need money, and if he did he could go into his ore veins and dig it. To these glamourous generations finding silver ore was the same as finding money, and finding a rich vein or a mother lode was the same as founding a princely fortune.

Mexico Is Hard Hit

The government and the Mexican and American leaders of the silver industry are endeavoring to face the crisis realistically. Official projects are under way for reducing the tax on silver to a nominal figure until it regains a 50-cent quotation on the New York markets. To keep Mexico's most romantic industry, prospecting, alive, fees and imposts on claims—pertinencias—are to be virtually waived until silver once more has the standing of a metal worth hunting for. A practically absolute ban has been placed on the reimportation of the scores of millions of old Mexican trade dollars piling up in the Oriental ports, and, indeed, on the importation of all forms of foreign silver coinage. Finally, under joint Mexican and American auspices, an industrial research organization is shortly to be set up in Mexico City to find new uses for silver in industry and the arts.

Mexico's feeling for her silver wealth as a romantic possession dies hard. For the white metal's glamourous phase in Mexican economics began within a year after Cortez had smashed the Aztec power in the valley of Mexico.

With the Conquistador General's cordial approval half of the invading force were self-appointed prospectors. As soon as it was safe for them to travel without the bulk of the army for an escort, they were out in the mountains hunting for the precious ore from which the Aztecs had made their personal ornaments and the sacred temple place.

Nobody in Europe in the sixteenth century knew anything about the underground behavior of mother lodes or even, except in a highly vague way, that mother lodes existed. But in 1549 some experimenter came upon a vein in San Bernabe, near Guanajuato, and tunneled a gallery along it, learning how mother lodes twist and turn. The Mellado and Rayas mines, there developed, remained big producing properties well into the nineteenth century, and from these and similar "strikes" the Spanish colonial miners gained a reputation that lasted 250 years for being best diviners of mother lode courses anywhere.

In the same period another of Mexico's amateur miners made what was possibly the most revolutionary practical discovery in the history of the precious metals industry—the use of mercury in amalgamating silver. President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover in their translation of Agricola's text on mining assert that the principle was known in Europe fifteen or twenty years earlier by an Italian named Biringuccio. But all the evidence is to the effect that Biringuccio understood it only in a laboratory sense. Its employment by Bartolome de Medina to separate silver from rock tailings and baser metals in the Pachuca mines in 1557 was an independent practical experiment.

On Mexico's "get-rich-quick" romance, the discovery of mercury amalgamation had tremendous consequences. It improved the efficiency of the ore extraction processes over the primitive methods handed down from the Romans and the medieval alchemists even more sharply than did the introduction of the cyanide process in the smelting industry in the '90s. Out of it grew a new technical and financial organization of silver production as an industry. Shrewder and possibly less adventurous Spaniards found that surer profits were to be made out of extracting silver than out of hunting and mining it. So in the next half century, whenever a promising mining camp sprang up, huge haciendas arose which made a business of reducing ores to their pure state for the miners.

Carried to the pit mouths by Indian workmen, the ore was broken by hand and driven in oxcarts to the hacienda patio. There it was ground fine in mule-power mills, slimed with salt and mercury, sun dried in the bright mountain air, slimed and trodden again by mule and man power until finally the impurities were dried off and the pure silver remained to be melted into bars and shipped to the vice-regal mints and treasuries.

This "patio process" endured in Mexico beyond its time and was in use in the more remote sections for years after independence. By modern standards it was, of course, highly wasteful of both silver and mercury. It had the advantage of creating for the silver industry a class of steadliy rich capitalists. Century in and century out, then, these grub-staked prospectors and mine proprietors in years when big veins showed lean streaks. In periods of depression they financed the mining country merchants and, in still greater emergencies, they grub-staked the State the Church, the army and even, more than once, the king in Madrid.

The ambition of every foresighted Spanish prospector was to become mine owner and hacienda proprietor at the same time. Several of those who did, extracting ores at mere labor cost from their own mother lodes and demanding heavy share charges of their competitors, established fortunes which, for their times, were the wonders of the world.

Huge Profits in the Old Days

There was Don Pedro Tereros, for instance, who in 1774 took $6,000,000 out of the Veta (vein) de la Soledad near Pachuca, and comparable sums most of the years of his mature lifetime. Don Pedro celebrated his bonanza year by presenting his sovereign Don Carlos III with a 120-gun frigate—equivalent to a first-line battleship in the navies of today—and a loan of $1,000,000 on no-interest terms. Royalty, properly appreciative, promptly gave to Don Pedro the title of Conde de Regia, for it had learned long before that one of their duties to the State was to cash in on the generous impulses of Mexican silver barons who wished to advance themselves socially.

Yet, compared to Don Antonio Abregon, the Tereros were scarcely, better than pikers. So luckless and poor a prospector in the 1760s that he had been forced to take a partner, Don Antonio stumbled upon mother lode traces in what was to become the Valenciana mine at Guanajuato. Shafts were sunk on money borrowed from a near-by hacienda proprietor, but both the partner and strike became public. For in his own lifetime the Valenciana workings yielded Don Antonio, who shortly, and to the King's profit, became Conde de Valenciana, the then incredible sum of $226,000,000. Remaining a Mexican capitalist all his years rather than a Colonial social adventurer in Europe, Don Antonio became, to the exquisite French aristocrats and the hard-spending British nobility of his era, a kind of mystery man of wealth. They never spoke of his fortune—estimated at the time

as the largest in the world—without bated breath and polite envy and a discreet wonder as to what he did with it. As a matter of fact, Don Antonio built a few churches at from $500,000 to ..1,000,000 each, spent a good many more millions adorning near and far female relatives with jewelry for Mexican parties, lived in most luxurious style, and still left scores of millions for his heirs of the second and third generations to dissipate.

Then there were the Sardanetas, Jose and his son Miguel, who in the mid-eighteenth century found new mother lodes in the old Rayas mines at Guanajuato. Jose died almost in poverty before the prospecting part of this venture was finished. But Miguel, piling up as much as $11,000,000 Rayas silver in his hacienda in one of his more fortunate years, became Marques de Rayas and built a $5,000,000 fantastic castle at the mine mouth, topped with a golden St. Michael. All of this was duly levelled or converted into purchasing power by nineteenth-century revolutionists. The Mondadas outraced him socially, however, by acquiring two titles—Maques del Jaral, from the name of their most profitable "veta," and Conde de San Mateo. Quite inadvertently, their descendants left $140,000 in specie under their kitchen floor in 1815, when they dashed for Spain just ahead of the independence revolutionaries.

But not all the silver nobles had such determined social ambitions or were so uninterruptedly fortunate. Old Zuniga, the muleteer who found the incredibly rich Catorce mine on the borders of Durango and Zacatecas in the late seventeenth century, in his old age used to drop in at the Viceroy's palace at Mexico City during the Branciforte Administration, but not for the court ceremonies. Such high-hat goings-on were not for habitual tortilla-eaters, he would gruffly inform the rigid majordomos what he came for was to see his little sweethearts. Accordingly, he would be ushered into the nursery of Branciforte's little daughters, and there, sometimes for days at a time, high revelry would be held with the gold dolls and toys which the old man had caused to be made for each visit by his Indian artisans. His extravagances, however, were fairly simple compared with the case of one Medellin, a late seventeenth century silver baron, who gave $630,000 to his godchild.

A Frenchman's Luck

But the most charming case of silver hunting amid varying fortunes was that of Joseph La Borde, a Frenchman. After gaining riches enough in the Guanajuato field to build a $450,000 church, La Borde in 1743 spent his all sinking new shafts in a vein that had petered out. Calling the Archbishop of Guanajuato into consultation, he received permission to sell a diamond sun from the gift-church tabernacle, which realized $100,000. With this he went over into the Zacatecas territory and eventually, after several nearly ruinous ventures, struck pay rock again in a mine called La Esperanza. During the next twenty years it yielded La Borde several millions for gracious spending and permitted him to leave an estate of $650,000 in specie besides his mine.

The middle eighteenth century, when "Mexican dollars" were the world's international exchange medium, when exploration had been pushed to its furthest limits, and when Mexican mining was still technically abreast of its times on most of its processes, saw the high-water mark of silver's romantic prosperity. Presently, by 1800, the mines with deeper workings were beginning to be overrun with water and overwhelmed with excessive production costs in comparison with a more efficient Europe, already using steam-driven pumps and less wasteful ore-handling and extraction processes.

When Alexander von Humboldt made his famous 1803-4 visit to the colony, although he admired the underground masonry works of the Mexican mining engineers, the things they could accomplish with mule-power column pumping and the almost inexhaustible richness of the veins, he was quite disagreeable about the useless thirty-foot high galleries which did not intercommunicate, the needless water damage, and scores of other signs of backwardness. Also, although Humboldt and contemporary travelers observed illiterate ladies in the frontier camps wearing $10,000 equipments of jewelry to breakfast, and although silver barons on horseback still wore silver fittings almost as heavy as themselves and lived as lavishly as Oriental sovereigns, silver prosperity was dwindling and historic bonanza mines were closing down because it no longer paid to work them.

Then came the wars of independence, during which nearly every superstructure in Mexico and thousands of underground works were destroyed by the revolutionaries, while loose bullion was carried off to no very definite destination. A few shrewd patriots made a profit on the situation, like the famous General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, who advised his silver baron friends to bury their bullion on his ranch at Manga de Clavo and then, in most instances, profitably denounced the owners to the government as traitors. But, on the whole, independence in 1821 found the silver industry prostrate and most of the Counts and Marquesses of silver extraction voluntary exiles in Spain.

British syndicates bought the old Spanish bonanza mines for a song in the 1820s, and almost at once approached bankruptcy by paying Hollywood salaries to mining engineers who could dig tin in Cornwall well enough, but totally lacked the ability to move boilers and steam engines over the Mexican mountain chains, or to get work out of the Mexican mine laborers. Barely rescued by the lessons of experience, the British stood their ground during the sixty years of almost constant revolution and the great silver depreciation due to enormous productivity developed after the Civil War in the United States.

With the Diaz days many of the British and the surviving Mexican capitalists renounced their grip to the Americans who came with cyanide processes and up-to-date smelting plants and a major interest in copper which reduced silver to a kind of respectable by-product.

But it could still be minted into coins, and coins were cash, so that, in good years and bad down to 1930, finding silver was still to the lucky prospector, Mexican or American, the same as finding money. But at this time by the edict of the mining profession whose science it did so much to found, it is to be demoted to a mere by-product trade commodity, and one of rather uncertain value.

Whether such an edict can be carried out in Mexico, where rationalizations are not invariably popular, remains to be seen. But on the American side of the border one result is already obvious. Sitting in "prospectors' row" in the San Jacinto Plaza at El Paso last week, I listened to the old men who for years have been spinning yarns about the great mines they had discovered in the past and the greater strikes they hoped to make. This year they were talking about silver as if it were a positive obstacle rather than an allurement.

Trade Mark Infringers to be Merely Fined, Not Imprisoned

The Chinese judicial authorities recently abolished the penal clause in the Trade Mark Law, thereby reverting to the old system of imposing fines upon persons convicted of infringing trade marks. This announcement has created dismay in foreign commercial circles. It is claimed that the imposition of a fine does not prevent a repetition of the offence of pirating trade marks whereas a term of imprisonment has a salutary effect on the infringer. The Chinese judicial authorities are quoted by the *Shanghai Times* as saying that they consider the provisions of the Chinese Criminal Code sufficient to deal with persons infringing trade marks and that the terms of imprisonment under the Trade Mark Law are unnecessary.

League at Geneva Approves Chinese Proposal on Opium Issue

The League of Nations Assembly on October 1 expressed satisfaction at the fact that the opium convention of 1925 had received more ratifications than any other convention so far and that eleven further states had already notified the League of their intention to ratify it too. The Assembly further approved the proposal submitted by the Chinese delegate requesting all states to take still sharper measures against opium smuggling and urging those states which had not yet adopted the full provisions of the opium convention to hold a strict enquiry into the conditions of opium traffic and consumption in their respective territories and to report thereon to the League.

Adverse Treatment of Chinese in Foreign Lands

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭林

THE whole world wants to establish better trade relations with China because China is a big market for surplus goods; but the whole world treats Chinese rather unjustly and badly! The following accounts will verify the truth of this statement.

Chinese in Australia

Fartsan T. Sung, the Chinese Consul-General at Sydney, lodged a strong protest with the Commonwealth of Australia recently, pointing out that the local government had inflicted various hardships and restrictions on innocent Chinese residents in Australia. Among the many ill-treatments of our countrymen is the indiscriminate search by Customs officials for suspected immigrants, thus subjecting the Chinese people to indignities and inconveniences not imposed on any other nationalities. The Australians and foreigners in that port, who hear of these searches must lose respect for the Chinese, however innocent they may be. But the Chinese Government is co-operating to stop the flow of smuggled Chinese into "white" Australia, as the Consul-General is compiling a complete register of all Chinese in Australia in order to check those sojourning there without proper passports. In spite of the fact that the same procedure is adopted by the consular authorities of other countries, the Commonwealth government insists on rigid and indiscriminatory searches of Chinese nationals within their jurisdiction.

Another form of unfairness is the taking of finger-prints. Consul-Ceneral Sung says it is difficult to convince the average Chinese that the taking of finger prints is for any other purpose than to record a criminal deed. Fiji Island and New Zealand, he pointed out, have abandoned this obnoxious practice. The complaints against the Commonwealth of Australia are so many that it is not possible for us to produce the protest in full. Apart from the many limitations and injustices the Chinese have suffered at the hands of the Australian Government, systematic and well-organized raids have been conducted in Chinese gardens in the suburbs of Sydney in search for white women living there. Only a short while ago, 150 Chinese houses were ransacked by the police, but no white girls were found. These women were alleged to be leading immoral lives with the Chinese, but since none of them was found the whole story is a hoax intended to discredit the Chinese residents. Even if white women were found in the Chinese gardens, this should not justify glaring publicity in the Sydney press, considering what some Australians are doing in other parts of the world. These series of incidents are both outrageous and insulting to our national honor.

Chinese in Canada

Canada has also many laws on her statute books excluding Chinese immigrants and restricting the activities of our people in that country. Most of these acts can be justifiably construed as being of a discriminatory nature. To mention some cases, we may point out that Chinese merchants in the United States, and even students, are not allowed to get a better view of Niagara Falls by crossing over the international bridge to the Canadian side, while all other sight-seers are permitted to proceed over the border. Another instance of Canadian imperialism is that Chinese students in the University of Michigan can not go to New-York via the Michigan Central (a railway line) because it passes Canadian territory. A student who once took that route was compelled to leave the train when it crossed the frontier. Consequently Chinese travellers are obliged to take another route, which means not only more expenses but also loss of time and inconvenience.

Chinese in Siam

The Shanghai Overseas Chinese Association, in a petition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, urged the Government to negotiate and conclude with the Siamese government a Treaty of Amity and Commerce and to open Chinese consulates in Siam for the protection of Chinese nationals. It is pointed out that according to the latest statistics completed by the Siamese government the total number of Chinese nationals residents or domiciled in Siam exceeds 400,000. However, owing to the absence of formal treaty relations between China and Siam, the nationals of the former are subjected to considerable discriminatory treatment. Unjustifiable restrictions are being imposed upon the immigration of Chinese into Siam, while Chinese children are also compelled to study the Siamese language.

Chinese in Dutch Colonies

The status of the Chinese in Java has never been any better than the Japanese. They were treated just as the native whenever they came under the watchful eyes of the laws. There are so many laws whereby an illiterate can commit himself. He may have been just a little late in paying one of the various taxes, of which the following are but a few: poll, income, municipal, sanitary, rural, electricity, water, street and formerly war tax. Or he may have failed to register his name with the district heads, whenever his calling demanded such a course. The Dutch are also employ many offices to catch and control the Chinese. Among these are the Chinese district heads, whose duties are to collect taxes, register new arrivals, immigrants, birth and deaths and even marriages. These district-heads are responsible to the Major-der-Chineezen (Chinese Major), who is the Chairman of the Chineesche Raad. The Major is responsible to the various departments of the Government. Besides these very useful servants from whom the Dutch derived the main revenue, there is the Chinese Protectorate or Kantoor voor Chineesche-Zaken whose main function is political. The staff of this office is paid to scrutinise the dailies; and woe betide the man who dared to express his sentiments against the Government a little too broadly, for the efficiency of the Kantoor de Chineesche-Zaken is well-known.

A Chinese may be suspected of a small offence or under suspicion of a crime and he could be arrested without a warrant and taken to a police station, handcuffed and chained together with other criminals and bad characters. He may be detained for days in a cell before it suited the convenience of the Commissioner of Police to hand his case over to the District Court. The magistrate of this court does not necessarily know any laws. He may even be a junior cadet. The case may be postponed and not tried until weeks or even months after it was alleged to have been committed. The "trial by jury" system is not to be seen in this court. Chances are his case may be brought up for trial when the cadet was not in the best of humor. He may have lost in gambling at his club the night previous or had too many beers. The poor fellow is then absolutely at the mercy of the magistrate of the Landraad (District Court). We admit this is not a typical case, neither do we question the justice of all Dutch laws but certainly there is much left to be desired in their applications toward the Chinese. The fact that there is a different court for the trial of cases where Europeans and Japanese are concerned, the Chinese and natives having their cases tried in a lower court, where only one judge sits, whose knowledge of the laws is next to nothing, coupled with the absence of the trial by jury system—adds very much to the miscarriage of justice. Certainly, the Chinese can appeal to a higher court, which is the first court before which an European would be brought up for trial, but this is not always within the means of the majority. Moreover, those who can afford it may not find it convenient nor wise to do so. The local government enjoys the monopoly of the opium trade, and many smoking houses are opened everywhere, all smokers being Chinese nationals. The immigration tax, which was originally 25 guilders per immigrant in 1911, was increased to 150 guilders per immigrant in 1929—the obvious purpose being to ban Chinese immigrants, a large majority of whom being laborers and small artisans would not be able to put up such a big sum.

Chinese in Japan

Though we are their close neighbors, the Japanese by no means welcome us. Various regulations have been set up to bar the Chinese from entering into Japan. It is required that Chinese laborers going to Japan must first have in their possession one-hundred dollars. Passengers on board of steamers to Japan who look like laborers, if they want to go ashore, must ask some influential Chinese merchant in Japan to declare that these passengers are their companions; otherwise they are not allowed to go ashore. Many of the belongings of the passengers are detained at the wharves, merely because the Chinese passengers have failed to bring with them return trip funds. Since Feb. 5th of this year, only within 40 days, eight batches of Chinese were sent back to China by the Japanese authorities. A sort of pass was issued by the water police authorities; only persons in possession of such pass would be allowed to return to Japan, if they wished to, the apparent purpose being to prevent the Chinese from returning to Japan, by not issuing such passes to them. On March 3rd of this year, the Japanese police administration, merely on the ground that some Chinese communists are alleged to have come to Japan, passed many regulations; these may be summarized as follows:

1. All Fukienese and Chinese laborers are strictly prohibited from entering Japan.

2. In order to avoid the misrepresentation of immigrants as students, a strict examination will hereafter be enforced.

3. All the water police authorities are notified that before any steamers enter Japanese ports, a strict search and examination should be enforced,

There are about 27,639 Japanese in Shanghai, but there are less than 3,000 Chinese in Japan! In enforcing the Exclusion Law. the Japanese are forgetting the day of their own vigorous protest against the Gentlemen's Agrement in 1924. They are also acting contrary to the Golden Rule that you should not do something to others which you do not like others to do to you.

Chinese in America

Lastly, even China's friendliest friend does not welcome our Chinese The recent two cases of Kiew Check and Leung Siu hai against Douglas Jenkins, American consul-general at Canton, is a splendid example of America's desire to prevent Chinese from entering America, when Mr. Jenkins, without assigning any reasons whatever, arbitrarily turned down the applications of two Chinese merchants intending to enter America for the purpose of trade and business. We understand also that the local American consular officials take upon themselves to quiz prospective Chinese students applying for vises to pursue further courses of studies in America. Students are orally examined by an American official who appears to be the sole judge of the student's fitness to enter an American college. In most cases, Chinese students do not converse fluently in the English language, and the examining Consul comes to the conclusion that the student may not go to America until he has mastered the English spoken language in spite of the fact that the student possesses letters and documents from a recognized American college that he would be admitted on his arrival in America. Mr. Cunninghan, the American Consul-General in Shanghai, who is generally known as "erring Cunningham", in refusing to give a passport to a Chinese lady who was graduated locally, to study in an American university, demanded that "a knowledge of English must be supplied by an American teacher." How absurd this is!

The Chinese Exclusion Law was passed in 1882, amended in 1884 and further patched up in 1924 for the more effective purpose of excluding Chinese laborers, but teachers, students, travellers, professional men and merchants were exempted from the provisions of this law. From 1890 onward, much prejudice was shown by American judges and courts against Chinese immigrations. The most absurd judicial interpretation was unfolded to check the entry even of merchants and students into America. Almost every Chinese is classed as a laborer. A Chinese student who works in a summer resort in Florida during vacation to earn extra pocket money is regarded as having lost his status as a student and is to be deported to China. A Chinese proprietor of a good-sized restaurant in New York City loses his status as a merchant when he goes into the kitchen to give a hand to the cook in peeling a few potatoes He must be deported to China because he is no longer a merchant, having lost that status by going to the kitchen to do manual work. A Chinese actor is regarded as a laborer according to American law, and therefore he may not enter the United States. There are numerous kindred cases in which merchants and students are denied entrance into America. The operation of the Exclusion Law has been interpreted by subservient and biased American judges to include all Chinese persons no matter whether they are natives of China or subjects or citizens of other countries owing no allegiance to China. A Chinese born in England comes within the provision of the Enclusion Law. A Chinese person working for himself beyond the scope of his business is a laborer and is therefore shut out by the Exclusion Law. A Chinese person born in Hongkong after its cession to Great Britain and owing no allegiance to China is regarded as Chinese for the purpose of the Exclusion Law. It would seem that a Chinese is barred to enter the United States by virtue of his race: "Once a Chinese, always a Chinese" is the American slogan. The American principle that a man has the inalienable right to migrate and change his allegiance does not apply to a person of Chinese descent. It is only applicable to a white man and the African negro according to American judicial interpretation Chinese are not eligible to become American citizens by naturalization. Thus is American discriminatory and racial prejudice against the Chinese made evident!

Chinese Barred Everywhere

Other countries, such as the Philippine Islands, as a result of a poor crop this year, has enacted many regulations which practically destroy the Chinese rice monopoly in the Islands. The Mexican Government is now attempting to deport Chinese. South Africa is now considering a new law which keeps out Chinese from that dominion. Indo-China requires all Chinese to stamp their finger prints as a means of identity, while other foreigners are exempted. Sir Cecil Clementi issued an order on July 31st prohibiting Chinese laborers from landing in the Federated Malay States. Poignant appeals have been received from Chinese communities there asking the Government to use diplomatic pressure to bring about a repeal of this latest and most devastating addition to the already numerous discriminatory measures against Chinese immigants.

Government Should Protect Overseas Chinese

Sovereign states certainly have the power to enact some regulations regarding the immigration of foreigners. We are not objecting to their having enacted such and such regulations. What we strongly protest against is their "discriminatory actions" toward the Chinese immigrants. If their laws are applied to "all" immigrants alike, the Chinese will have no complaints. If the Chinese Government had treated foreign immigrants into China in such a bad way the foreign countries might be justified in adopting the same action toward the Chinese in their own territory on the ground of retaliation. China is practically a"free land" where every foreigner is admitted. We do not understand why some of the foreign powers adopt, or allow their local governments to adopt. such discriminatory action against the Chinese—an action, which in the eyes of the Chinese, is an insult to the Chinese nation and is a great impediment to the betterment of Sino-foreign friendly relations, and in the eyes of the world, is an inhumane and barbarous action, which the whole civilized world condemns. By virtue of the sovereign powers, countries have the right to ban any foreign immigrants, but by international comity, they have no right to enforce an unreasonable ban on the immigration for legitimate purposes, not to speak of adopting a discriminatory attitude. To accord equal treatment to all immigrants is an obligation on all nations in this civilized world!

Secondly, it is most interesting to note that many powers nowadays want to talk friendship with China on one hand, but molest the Chinese in their territories on the other. On the one hand, they want to sell their surplus goods to the Chinese, but on the other, they want to destroy the Chinese trade in their territories. Under such circumstances, should the Chinese Government still accord consent to the so-called "trade missions" to China? Or should the Government say: "No, don't come now, let us first adjust our relations on an equal footing" either by revising our out-of-date commercial treaties or concluding new ones, settling the problem of Chinese immigration, as a part of the treaty. We should strongly urge our Government to take this action.

Lastly, the Chinese Government is not altogether exonerated from blame. In many commercial ports in foreign countries, where quite a large number of Chinese do business, there is no Chinese consulate to look after the welfare and interest of the Chinese nationals. As regards several countries where large numbers of Chinese are engaged in trade, China has no commercial treaty. Thus the Chinese are constantly in difficulty Whenever revision of the commercial treaties takes place, definite provisions ought to be provided regarding the immigration of citizens of both countries. Whenever the Chinese are ill-treated, the Government should never fail to lodge strong protests with the governments concerned. If the protest fails to be effective, the Government should take retaliatory action. It is absolutely wrong to say that because the Chinese overseas made a great contribution to the cause of the Chinese revolution, therefore, the Government should protect them. Nothing is more absurd than this. To protect its citizens in every corner of the globe is the duty of the government. Whether the citizens did or did not make any contribution is entirely immaterial. The foreign powers hold Chinese generals responsible for the protection of the foreign nationals in China. Why does the Chinese Government not hold the foreign governments responsible for the protection of the Chinese nationals in their territories or in territories under their control. It must be pointed out that the present state of the Chinese overseas is miserable. The Chinese across the seas are doing lawful business and were admitted by virtue of treaties between China and those countries. In spite of treaty provisions, the Chinese overseas are always

(Continued on page 229)

The Religious Struggle in China

BY FRANK RAWLINSON

RELIGION is, in general, suspect by modern China. Religion has, to some extent, always thus been suspect by Chinese intellectuals, especially anything bordering on what they have deemed the "superstitious." They have, however, in the past always been delightedly inconsistent in connection therewith utilizing certain religious practises on the one hand while, on the other hand, they have inveighed against the "superstitious" elements thereof. To this old intellectual suspicion of religion is now added a modern scientific distrust acquired, to no small extent, through educational experience in the West. In consequense the New China is challenging religion, both indigenous and exotic, in a vigorous and, to many, disturbing way. Brief reference can be made only to the two major aspects of this struggle.

First, there is the question of the relation of religion to social reconstruction. "What", put in plain words, "is religion's place in setting up China's new social, economic and political order?" Such a challenge to religion is inevitable both because of China's new ideas and because such religions as China has had have always been closely linked up with social situations. Apparently Chinese religions have rarely, if ever, been persecuted for their religious ideas alone. When undergoing persecution —often severe!—it was largely because the religion concerned had attained or strove for political power. No inconsiderable proportion of the recent difficulties encountered by Christianity arise in the criticism of its foreign and political associations. Its treaty status, for instance, is all too rarely separated in the public mind from its religious propaganda. Furthermore, Christianity feels more than other religions recent attacks upon religion in general because it is more ardently propagandic than any other. Nevertheless all religions in China have suffered from direct and indirect persecution and criticism in modern days.

The Buddhists

A recent experience of the Buddhists best illustrates the social challenge to religion. Buddhists are not a "church" in the sense of being compacted into any general ecclesiastical organization. Like the Christians they have suffered despoilation of their property. Last year in self-defense they sought to set up a national organization not, however, with marked success. Nevertheless this loosely articulated group sent representatives to the Government asking protection therefrom. To their appeal for religious liberty a quite favorable reply was given. But it was also pointed out that everything depended upon the behavior of the monks and the responsible members of this Buddhist Society. If they "really . . . act and live according to the spirit of Mahayana Buddhism and, use their time and means for the uplift and spiritual progress of the people, then nothing unfavorable will happen to them. If they fail their doom will inevitably come." While this reply says nothing about special social activities yet it is evident that the question of how Buddhism will fit into the new China is involved. The chief point made against all religions by ardent critics thereof is that it is "superstitious" and "unscientific" (I do not attempt to decide as to the justness of these charges!) and hence does not fit into the New China now being sought. In short though religions in China may lay emphasis upon their "spiritual" functions they are to be tested by their efficiency in social reconstruction. Much more might be said in proof of this point. Space forbids.

Christianity has not made a general and direct appeal to the Government similar to that of the Buddhists and so has not received a similar official reply. This is due partly to the fact that Christianity is nominally protected by treaty arrangement. This is now, however, a dead legality. It no longer operates. Looking at the present situation in a broad way Christianity must meeb the same test as Buddhism. It must stand on its own feet. It must come to terms with the New China. Christianity does not, as some think, face the danger of extinction in China. That is, at least, my feeling. Too many Chinese Christians, though only a small minority, have begun to realize it in terms of their own experience for that. But Christianity does face the danger, almost as unsatisfactory as extinction! —of slipping into a position detached from the reconstructive urge of the New China and so acquiring a non-social significance, generally speaking, similar to that of Buddhism. That undesirable outcome can be avoided if the Christian Movement as a *whole* espouses and promotes, as part of its responsibility, the many significant experiments along social, agricultural and scientific lines now being carried on by many Christian groups and individuals. Whether Christianity as a whole will thus accept its share of responsibility for rebuilding China I cannot say. It ought to! For if Christianity fails to meet the modern challenge of its relation to social reconstruction it will fail in doing its duty in setting up the Kingdom among this changing and struggling people.

Second, there is the increasingly complex problem of the relation of religion to education. The chief present challenge to religion, as a matter of fact, is whether or not it shall be divorced entirely from education. Perhaps it should be remembered that while governments in neither Great Britain nor America attempt in general thus to divorce the two, their proper relation is far from being determined in either country. This situation affects, to some extent, Chinese educationalists. Furthermore, in order to appraise fairly their present attitude on the problem we must realize the strange mixture of religious propaganda inherent in China's indigenous religious systems and the puzzling propagandic variations inherent in Christianity as now active in China. Then, too, since China has not as yet a public school system adequate to her needs these educational leaders naturally estimate more highly the influence in the general life of the nation of those religious groups seeking to promote their own propaganda through the educational facilities they offer.

A great struggle is, then, on in China over and with religion. The main salient is the relation of religion to education. Many of China's modern educational leaders are bent on separating the two in both public and private schools. Government regulations *require* that *all* schools be registered and that the study of religion be not required therein. One group wants to eliminate religion entirely from schools up to at least the end of the high school period and even then permit the study and practise thereof on a voluntary basis only. Another group seems to be willing to be have religious instruction associated with education if it is always a voluntary matter. Both thus seek to eliminate anything like propagandic compulsion from schools.

The application of these regulations varies with different provinces, in some cases extreme—in others the authorities are amenable to modification thereof. The issue is growing rather than lessening in acuteness. It concerns Christianty most vitally since a large proportion of its schools have been propagandic in their aim. Some Christian schools ignore the regulations so far as they can; others are attempting to meet them. Some have closed rather than yield, while others stand ready to do this; others, again, are awaiting developments. The Anglicans appealed to the Government in the interests of the rights of parents to determine what their children should study religiously. The Lutherans attempted to organize Christian opinion against the regulations mainly to the same end. During the last summer fifteen Christian organizations made an appeal to the Government for such a modification of the regulations as would allow them to relate religion to the education carried on by them. All these moves have so far failed to change the situation materially though it was reported that as a result of the last appeal the Government issued a regulation definitely permitting religious course in senior middle schools. It is true, however, that Christians are asking everything separately and nothing, *clearly defined*, collectively.

The Education of the Child

In this situation one hears much of the right of either the parent, the school or sect concerned to determine the religious education of their respective children. On the other hand the Chinese frequently refer to the right of the individual *child*—a new emphasis on an aspect of the problem of religious education still submerged even in the West. It was never a part of the great Protestant Movement in the terms of which many, wrongly I think, attempt to line up the present religious struggle in China. In other words, what *need*, in itself a right, of the child should be considered? Here is an issue of tremendous significance! To understand and espouse it would furnish the Christian Movement in China with an appeal for religious liberty that would change its present attitude from one of mainly negative protest to a direct challenge to those who would separate religion from education. For if religious propagandists have not the right to predetermine the child's thinking in favor of some particular sectarian system of thought, as many Chinese educationists aver, neither has the Government the right to preempt the child's mind in favor of irreligion!

With perhaps mixed motives, then, modern China is challenging religious educationists to recognize the *right* and *need* of the *child*. Those who, believe, however, that the child needs to know religion are failing to make an issue out of the one positive element in the situation. Much

Continued on page 230)

Six Months' Trade of U. S. with the Far East

BY JANET H. NUNN

(U. S. Commerce Reports, August 25)

ALTHOUGH the Orient proved to be a growing market for American leaf tobacco, wheat, refined oils, and aeronautic products during the first half of 1930, and the demand for machinery and electrical equipment was well sustained, general conditions were unfavorable for a large volume of United States trade with any country in the area. The main factors were world-wide unsettled trade and industrial conditions, and the consequent decline in purchasing capacity of the various countries. Business hazards were aggravated further by political agitations in India and civil war in important commercial areas of China. Japan's continued reconstruction and retrenchment policy, combined with lower prices for cotton, curtailed the value of exports, while Australia's new import duties and exceptional financial difficulties interfered with its usual particpation in the automobile, gasoline, and machinery trade.

The rapid depreciation of the price of silver caused a sharp reduction in the value of India's heavy silver stocks, which represent to a considerable extent the purchasing power of its people, while wide and sudden fluctuations in China's currency frequently reduced legitimate business to speculative transactions and curtailed its foreign-trade activities. The operation of recent higher tariff schedules in several of the important far eastern countries proved another determining factor in limiting the value of American exports.

Fluctuations in Imports and Exports

Imports suffered correspondingly. Higher Japanese exchange after the removal of the gold embargo and the slackening demand among American manufacturers for raw silk, wool, crude rubber, and jute products cut deeply into trade values. Imports of sugar, wood oil, and raw cotton, however, showed a fair increase.

Exports of American merchandise to the Far Eastern area during the first six months of 1930, totaling $304,148,000, represented a decline of 26 per cent, compared with $411,401,000, the total value of exports for the 1929 period. Imports in the first half amounted to $489,480,000, a reduction of approximately 41 per cent.

Early in 1930 trade began to exhibit tangible effects of the downward tendencies noticeable in the closing months of 1929. The United States Customs returns showed that during January sales to the Far Eastern countries aggregated $65,865,000, a decline of 8 per cent compared with figures for the previous month. Sharp reductions were followed by slight recoveries during the succeeding months and the period closed with the June total exports, amounting to $42,808,000, approximately 4 per cent in excess of the May returns. Imports moved steadily downward, recording a relative loss of 25 per cent in the six months.

Trade Readjustments

Every country in the Far East shared in the losses incurred by declining exports, in ratios ranging from 12 per cent for Siam to 39 per cent for Ceylon and the Netherland East Indies. The heaviest actual losses, however, affected trade with Japan and Australia. The only gains registered in imports were small amounts in Indo-China and the South Sea Islands. The bulk of the reduction concerned purchases from Japan, Malaya, China, and India. As a result of the readjustments following the period of depression, the United States reduced its trade balance favorable to the Orient to $185,322,000, or $59,423,000 below the total for 1929. The whole of the Far East bought 15 per cent of the United States exports and supplied 28 per cent of the imports, compared with 16 and 37 per cent, respectively, for the first six months of 1929.

Trade Analyzed

During the first half of 1930 the United States sold to the Orient 40 per cent more wheat than in the corresponding period of 1929, but 43 per cent less flour. This area continued to remain, however, the leading world flour market. Far Eastern markets also afforded an outlet for one-third of the American leaf tobacco and 70 per cent of cigarettes sold in foreign markets. The former showed an increase of 37 per cent, but the latter declined 54 per cent—a loss readily attributable to China's greatly disturbed commercial conditions. In addition, these same markets absorbed considerable quantities of spruce, cedar, hemlock, and redwood, besides 37 per cent of the total exports of Douglas fir lumber, and approximately 21 per cent each of the raw cotton, electrical equipment, and petroleum sold abroad. An increase of 6 per cent in the amount of refined mineral oils was accompanied, however, by a reduction of 12 per cent in value, while a decline of 12 per cent in the volume of raw cotton represented a loss of 24 per cent in value. Exports of airplanes increased 400 per cent while the value of aeronautic equipment more than trebled. The number of automobiles, however, was halved. Exports of machinery showed little change, but trade in iron and steel products was weak, while a sharp decline in shipments of copper followed Japan's withdrawal from the American copper market for several months.

The Far East continued to supply the American markets directly with 99 per cent of the raw jute, 90 per cent of the burlaps, 40 per cent of the carpet wool, and 70 cent of the tea imported. Additional purchases included 90 per cent of total American imports of raw silk and 29 per cent of the cane sugar, besides two-thirds of the goat, sheep, and lambskins bought in foreign countries.

Trade Distribution by Commodities and Countries

The items in the following table, which represent 75 per cent of the total value of United States exports to the Far East and 80 per cent of the imports, show the origin and destination by principal countries:

Trade of the United States with the Far East

(In thousands—000 omitted)

Item and country of destination and origin	First six month of 1929	1930[1]
EXPORTS		
Raw cotton	$ 58,465	$ 44,789
Japan	45,638	34,910
China [2]	11,884	9,694
India	943	185
Petroleum products	56,367	47,370
Australia	15,940	12,780
China	13,385	10,527
Japan	11,863	10,569
New Zealand	4,844	5,203
India	2,639	1,715
Philippine Islands	4,256	3,050
Automobiles and accessories	55,513	27,251
Australia	19,526	6,484
Japan	12,032	5,724
Netherland East Indies	5,685	2,534
India	6,096	4,352
New Zealand	4,954	2,819
Philippine Islands	3,240	2,602
China	2,997	1,606
Machinery and electrical equipment	36,088	35,425
Australia	10,129	7,412
Japan	7,983	8,755
China	4,421	4,173
India	3,847	3,844
Philippine Islands	3,748	3,910
Netherland East Indies	5,738	2,821
Malaya	3,847	1,348
Iron and steel products	35,983	26,940
Japan	11,217	10,196
China	4,756	4,545
Philippine Islands	4,631	3,910
Netherland East Indies	3,892	3,666
Australia	3,174	2,304
India	2,122	1,757
Tobacco products	20,238	18,849
China	9,298	10,938
Australia	4,994	5,082
Japan	2,911	1,729
Netherland East Indies	1,897	943
Softwood lumber and timber	13,900	8,375
Japan	8,263	5,211
Australia	2,954	3,018
China	2,550	1,275
Flour	11,594	6,388
China	7,891	3,997
Philippine Islands	2,379	1,984
Cotton piece goods	10,087	8,945
Philippine Islands	6,475	3,247

[1] All 1930 figures are subject to correction.

[2] China includes Hong Kong and Kwantung.

Wheat	2,561	4,441
Japan	1,745	4,315
China	1,252	126
IMPORTS		
Raw silk	194,567	119,456
Japan	163,918	97,376
China	30,648	16,419
Crude rubber	132,682	86,354
Malaya	97,562	60,697
Netherland East Indies	21,633	16,432
Ceylon	12,912	9,086
Jute products	48,389	38,985
India	47,286	38,640
Tin blocks and bars	36,881	27,300
Malaya	33,823	24,200
China	2,388	2,964
Wool	22,921	10,450
Australia	9,266	4,000
India	2,309	1,163
China	7,768	3,972
New Zealand	3,569	1,303
Sugar:		
Philippine Islands	30,842	33,711
Coconut products	26,369	23,344
Philippine Islands	25,527	18,774
Hides and skins	19,979	15,200
India	5,935	5,887
China	5,935	5,887
New Zealand	3,426	2,264
Australia	1,241	745
Furs	14,166	5,500
China	7,600	3,556
Japan	3,629	1,587
Tea	6,989	5,731
Ceylon	3.006	2,907
India	1,109	1,043
Japan	1,645	1,093
Hemp, Manila	7,083	5,102
Wool oil, China	6,694	7,381
Cotton	4,305	4,700
India	2,212	1,870
China	2,093	2,815
Coffee, Netherland East Indies	2,176	357

The distribution of the trade among the various countries showed little relative change, Approximately 97 per cent of American exports to the entire Far Eastern area entered the trade through the ports of Japan, China, the Philippines, India, Netherland East Indies, and New Zealand, practically the same ratio as in the first six months of 1930. Japan, Malay, China, India, Netherland East Indies, and Ceylon supplied 96 per cent of the imports, or 2 per cent less than in the 1929 period.

Gains and Losses in Trade with Japan

Trade with Japan fluctuated widely but with a general downward tendency, the June total showing a decline of 71 per cent compared with the January, 1930, figure. There were encouraging features, however, which relieved the situation to some extent. Japan made more than double its usual purchases of wheat, and considerable activity was exhibited in iron and steel, mineral oils. machinery, and automobiles. Exports of automotive products to Japan were more than halved because of a lighter demand for trucks, parts and accessories. The general discarding of rickshas in Japanese cities, however, evidently proved an important factor in increasing shipments of automobiles. This expansion of the automobile market also increased sales of gasoline. Record-breaking low raw-silk prices combined with greatly curtailed exports tended to reduce imports of Japanese products 48 per cent.

China's Share in American Exports Reduced

Although China gained the leadership in the Orient for American aeronautic equipment, was actively interested in iron and steel products, and more than doubled its purchases of leaf tobacco, the general weakness of markets for other important staples reduced the total exports from the United States to Chinese trade centers approximately 35 per cent. Imports fell off more than 40 per cent.

Trade Outook

In recent weeks there have appeared prospects of the alleviation of some of the factors handicapping trade with China, and, in the main trading areas, there has developed a greater feeling of optimism that trade in nearly more normal volume may be resumed shortly.

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54-257

Knit-Goods Production of China

BY EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM

(U. S. Consul General, Shanghai, in Commerce Reports, July 21).

SHANGHAI is the largest center of the knitting industry in China, where the first modern hosiery mill equipped with about 24 American machines and financed by Hong Kong capital was established in 1914. Since 1916 numerous mills have been constructed by local merchants, and it is estimated that at present there are approximately 200 knitting establishments in China, using both power and hand machines. In Shanghai alone there are over 100 knitting mills, 70 with a capital averaging about $112,000 each and approximately 40 fair-sized companies with a capital of several hundred to several thousand dollars. Knitting establishments are also located in Hong Kong, Canton, Tientsin, and Hankow.

Production of Hosiery in Chinese Mills During 1928

The business conditions of the Chinese knitting mills during the last three or four years have been quite satisfactory; China's ample supply of raw materials and cheap labor are conducive to the ever-growing extension of the industry. The total quantity of stockings produced in Shanghai mills belonging to the knitting association during 1928 was about 4,500,000 dozen, worth over $8,200,000, according to the report of the association. Cotton hose, with a value of $5,000,000, comprised 63 per cent and silk stockings the remainder.

The productive capacity of different factories is determined by the types of machines used. One mill has 180 electric machines and produces over 1,000 dozen pairs of short hose per day, and, with night work, about 2,000 dozen pairs. Another factory with 150 electric machines and 1 flat knitting machine for making silk stockings of the best quality produces about 1,000 dozen stockings per day. These mills are the only ones producing over 1,000 dozens of stockings per day, others producing not over 200 or 300 and some only 100 dozens per day. Over 40 factories manufacture 50 dozens daily. In addition, there are people who independently buy machines, knit at home, and sell their products to the factories to be resold.

Knitting as a Household Industry in Ping-Hu

Hosiery knitting in Ping-Hu, a town in the Chekiang Province, is rapidly growing in importance as a center of the household knitting industry. Many machines of German and Shanghai manufacture have been brought into this city and a convenient system has been started to rent them to various households. At present a number of companies, large and small, are operating, and it is estimated that the number of machines reaches a total of about 10,000. About 80 per cent of this equipment is operated constantly. On the basis of an average daily output of 1 dozen pairs of hose from each machine, or 8,000 dozen from the 8,000 machines in operation, the monthly production is estimated at 240,000 dozen. Allowing eight working months in the year, the annual output is stated to reach about 2,000,000 dozen, valued at more than $2,000,000.

Almost without exception the knitting companies have no factories, although thousands of persons are employed and the machine-lease system enables the firms to operate with a small central office and warehouse. This system also makes it possible for young girls and housekeepers to work in their spare time in their own homes and for members of the same family to work in shifts on the same machine. A deposit of $3 and a special initiation fee of $1 are charged in addition to $1 rent per month, the owner taking care of the repairs. The yarns are distributed among the workers by weight and finished goods, when returned to the company, must be of the same weight as the yarns supplied. The leading companies maintain sales offices in Shanghai. Following the success of the Ping-Hu concerns, neighboring cities in western Chekiang also have become centers of the knitting industry with the same system of leased machines.

Imports of Hosiery and Other Knit Goods into China

The total value of imports of all knit goods into China during 1928 amounted to $2,045,828, as compared with $1,597,704 in the previous 12 months. The Analysis of the Foreign Trade of China, published by the inspectorate general of customs, does not record separately cotton, silk, and rayon knit goods. Two classes of hosiery are shown—cotton socks and stockings, not raised on either side, and hosiery, not otherwise recorded. The term "not raised on either side" probably means not ribbed as applied to modern stockings which are knitted flat on both sides. This class of hosiery was imported to the extent of 351,332 pounds, worth $241,308, in 1927, and increased to 438,532 pounds, with a value of $313,497, in the subsequent 12 months. The imports of hosiery, not elsewhere specified, totaled 142,281 dozens, with a valuation of $473,572, during 1928, in comparison with 91,445 dozens, worth $276,685, in the preceding year. The bulk of these two groups of hosiery imported into China comes from Hong Kong, but it is understood that a great proportion is of British and other origin. Hong Kong's share in the value of this trade comprised 39.7 per cent of the total Chinese imports of hosiery in 1927 and 34.5 per cent during the following year. Japan, including Formosa, ranked second in importance, sending $181,257 worth in 1927 and $205,478 worth during 1928.

Hosiery Imports Compiled by Countries—Receipts of Stockinet

The value of Chinese imports of cotton socks and stockings, and hosiery, not otherwise recorded, received during 1927 and 1928 from the principal countries of origin, is given in the following table:

Chinese imports of hosiery from foreign countries during 1927 and 1928

Country of origin	Cotton socks and stockings		Hosiery, not elsewhere specified 1	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
Hong Kong	$187,993	$243,744	$17,774	$27,816
British India	9,346	9,784	2,646	2,116
Great Britain	———	363	51,112	93,902
Germany	———	4,316	3,603	15,954
France	———	———	355	5,389
Italy	197	513	433	3,161
Chosen	2,446	3,373	2,306	8,720
Japan (including Formosa)	33,072	41,778	148,185	163,700
United States (including Hawaii)	978	4,722	89,736	144,053
Other countries	7,276	4,904	10,735	8,671
Total	241,308	313,497	276,685	473,572

Cotton stockinet or knitted cloth, raised and not raised, imported into China amounted to 502,799 pounds, with a valuation of $195,393, during 1928, but decreased to 423,066 pounds, worth $146,026, during the following 12 months. Chinese imports of cotton knitted clothing, raised (other than hosiery) increased from 724,532 pounds in 1927 to 1,018,531 during 1928, valued at $344,974 and $504,047, respectively. Cotton singlets or drawers, not raised, imported into China during 1928 totaled 311,090 dozens, valued at $614,049, in comparison with 200,033 worth $541,181, during the preceding year.

United States Exports of Hosiery to China Decline

United States exports of all kinds of hosiery to China in 1929 totaled 25,209 dozen pairs, valued at $146,681, as compared with 31,758 dozen pairs, worth $167,304 in 1928. Shipments of cotton hosiery consisted of 2,316 dozen pairs of women's hosiery, valued at $6,011, in 1928 and 2,158 dozen pairs, worth $6,545, in 1919; children's, 4,744 dozen pairs, $10,077, in 1928, and 2,841, $6,00, in 1929; and men's, 4,053 dozen pairs, $9,649, in 1928, and 4,920, $10,326, in 1929. Silk hosiery shipments included (in dozen pairs): Women's seamless, 2,108, $13,634, in 1928, and 1,537, $11,963, in 1929; women's full-fashioned, 6,033, $76,104, in 1928, and 6,435 $80,072, in 1929; and men's, 1,806, $12,608, in 1928, and 1,482, $8,516, in 1929. Rayon hosiery shipments included (in dozen pairs): Women's, 8,486, $29,597, in 1928, and 3,674, $13,982, in 1929, and men's 1,455, $6,740, in 1928, and 1,849, $6,966, in 1929.

During the first three months of 1930 exports of United States hosiery to China amounted to 3,935 dozen pairs, valued at $22,730, against 8,761, worth $44,083, in the corresponding 1929 period. Women's full-fashioned silk hosiery comprised the largest item: 992 dozen pairs, valued at $11,500, in the 1930 quarter, against 1,698, worth $19,730, in the first three months of 1929.

1 Apparently comprises rayon hosiery of rayon mixtures; silk hosiery is included under silk manufactures and wool under wool manufactures in the import schedule.

(Continued on page 229)

Highway Developments in China

BY A. VIOLA SMITH

(U. S. Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, in Commerce Reports, July 21)

Despite internal strife, which periodically convulses various sections of China, street improvements and highway developments continue to make progress, as will be seen from the following summary of construction activities in process:

Peiping-Tientsin Highway

Two American engineers arrived during May, bringing with them a demonstration unit consisting of a tractor, grader, and excavator, to undertake the re-building of this important highway. Demonstration work was scheduled to begin the middle of June.

Hankow-Canton Route, Hunan Province

The formal opening in May of the Changsha-Chengchow Highway in Hunan Province brings Hankow and Canton within one week's travel time as against 18 days in former years. This may now be accomplished by traveling over the Canton-Hankow Railway from Hankow to Changsha (a 15-hour trip) and changing over to the Hunan Provincial Motor Bus Co's. service, which is operating through cars from Changsha to Ichang on the southern border of Hunan, via Chengchow. A one-day's boat trip from Ichang to Lokchong will bring the traveler to the head of the Canton Railway, whence the journey may be completed to Canton.

Construction work on several branch highways is being pushed by the Hunan provincial highway bureau, to connect their system of main trunk lines. A freight service is being maintained from Siangtan to Paoching in western Hunan, for which 2-ton and 3-ton American trucks, with locally built van bodies, are used.

Szechwan Province

About 1,400 miles of dirt motor roads have been completed in this Province. Military authorities who have been responsible for this construction are just beginning to awaken to the needs of surfacing roads. At Suining (West Szechwan) simple road building equipment has been purchased; on its arrival, surfacing will be undertaken on the new Kienchow-Suining-Tungan route. Plans are under way for the construction of this route from Tungan to Tungliang and Hochow (East Szechwan). The Chengtu-Hanchow (West Szechwan) route has been ordered remade and surfaced. For this purpose an American highway engineer has been engaged, and a steam road roller purchased. Street widening is in process in every city of any size or importance throughout the Province.

At Chungking (East Szechwan) the city wall at the East Gate has been demolished and a new road pushed through for a distance of 6 miles. A continuation of this road to Pishan is in course of construction, upward of 10,000 coolies being employed on the job. Houses are being cut through to make way for a new motor road through the city to the river side.

Kwangtung Province

The provincial department of reconstruction at Canton has announced that construction of the following interdistrict highways will be completed before the end of the year: Tsengshing-Lungmen Highway, 70 miles; Hoyuan-Pokloh Highway, 60 miles; Huahsien-Fokong Highway, 40 miles; Waichow-Pokloh Highway, 12 miles; and Huahsien-Chunghua Highway, 30 miles.

Yunnan Province

Road-building activities are progressing in Yunnan Province, according to Consul C. B. Chamberlain, Yunnanfu. The completion of bridges during 1930 will extend the Yunnanfu-Tali highway from Anning, 25 miles west of Yunnanfu, to a point some 80 miles west of the provincial capital. Several other shorter roads in the immediate vicinity of Yunnanfu are also expected to be opened.

Other Provinces

At Nanking (Kiangsu Province) the lower section of the Chung San road is under repair and a new road is

(Continued on page 229)

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6	and	13,	of	1919	
Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	14	1925	,,	31	,,	11
June	20	1925	,,	33	,,	3
September	12	1925	,,	34	,,	2
September	26	1925	,,	34	,,	
June	30	1926	,,	35	,,	8
August	11	1926	,,	37	,,	10
August	18	1926	,,	37	,,	11
September	4	1926	,,	38	,,	1
September	25	1926	,,	38	,,	4
October	16	1926	,,	38	,,	7
October	23	1926	,,	38	,,	8
November	6	1926	,,	38	,,	10
December	11	1926	,,	39	,,	2
February	19	1927	,,	39	,,	12
February	26	1927	,,	39	,,	13
March	26	1927	,,	40	,,	4
April	2	1927	,,	40	,,	5
April	9	1927	,,	40	,,	6
April	16	1927	,,	40	,,	7
April	23	1927	,,	40	,,	8
March	3	1928	,,	44	,,	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

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Shanghai

Should China Tolerate Missionaries?

BY MAXWELL S. STEWART

(Chinese Nation, September 10)

ONE of the most conspicuous features of the rising nationalism in China has been the growth of a wide-spread anti-Christian movement. The opposition to Christianity has been so great that the Kuomintang itself has gone on record as being opposed to all forms of compulsory religious training in the schools and colleges founded by Western missionaries, and the Government has taken several steps to safeguard educational institutions against what they felt to be undesirable religious influences.

It is not surprising at all in the light of history that a heightening of national consciousness should bring with it a reaction against the dissemination of a religion which is utterly foreign to the Chinese people, and which it felt to be undermining the very basis of Chinese civilization. The leaders of the anti-Christian movement bring six different and serious charges against Christianity in this country:

(1) Christianity is but a forerunner of Western imperialism. That foreign business is frequently introduced through the examples of missionaries, and upon occasion—such as in Shantung—the misfortunes of missionaries have been used as an excuse for political aggrandisement.

(2) That Christianity is after all but an elaborate form of Western superstition, and that such superstition must be done away with, if China is to take her rightful place in the world.

(3) That Christianity is incompatible with the development of a true scientific attitude in the Chinese people.

(4) That Christianity at all times has been conservative and socially reactionary, barring progress and stultifying the mentality of the believers.

(5) That missionaries and their converts, living as they do on an utterly different scale of living from the common people of China, are in reality living off the fruit of Chinese labor and enjoying the benefits of their superior standards without rendering any commensurate service in return.

(6) That Christianity tends to denationalize the Chinese people and undermine the heritage which has been handed down through the centuries. That it simply makes Chinese Christians the "running dogs" of imperialism and Western culture without rendering any actual benefit.

"Too Easy a Life

Probably all of these indictments can be summed up in the wide-spread conviction, which one frequently hears expressed even by those who do not consider themselves to be anti-Christian, that Christian missionaries have far too easy a life for the actual amount of service which they render. Many of these critics are perfectly willing to admit that mission hospitals and even mission schools have been beneficial to China, but they feel that the value is exceedingly small in comparison to the amount of money spent and the number of workers on the field. They say that it would be far better if all the churches be turned into social centres and the control be put into the hands of the local Kuomintang.

As a missionary, I for one am willing to admit that all of the above criticisms are true and significant. There can be no doubt that missions have fostered imperialism and, what is more significant, that the philosophy of missions is shot through with the philosophy of capitalism. The gap between the scale of life of the average missionary and the average Chinese worker is too great to deny; and it is useless to maintain that, to a degree at least, such success as Christianity has had in China is due to its superior economic position. I do not believe that Chinese Christians are any more mercenary than the average run of men, but that men are naturally and frequently unconsciously prejudiced in favor of a religion which seems to offer a higher standard of living. Similarly, I am willing to concede the fact that Christianity, based as it is upon a culture radically different from that of China, tends to separate its adherents from their own people.

An especially strong indictment can be brought against mission colleges in this respect. Even though it must be granted that scholastically the leading mission colleges rank with the best in China, yet their total contribution is doubtful. In the first place, the subject matter is largely Western in content and adapted chiefly to the needs of the West. The average mission school graduate finds himself only fitted for work in a foreign enterprise or business and is at a loss for a solution to China's fundamental problems. However, it can scarcely be said that the government school graduates are much better fitted for the needs of to-day; their view-point, though, is much more nearly associated with their own country. There can, moreover, be very little said in favor of compulsory religious instruction or chapel attendance at such schools. Not that compulsory religious exercises ever make a man religious, for in fact required religious exercises have proved to be virtually worthless, as far as any moral or spiritual effect is concerned. But, on the other hand, it may be fairly maintained that an educational institution should be primarily for education, while religious institutions may be rightfully reserved for religious practices, and that to confuse the two is likely to be contrary to the best interests of both education and religion.

The Value of the Mission Movement

However, granting the validity of the above charges against the Christian missionary enterprise in China, there remain two fundamental questions: First, is the mission movement in reality a chief or particularly important agency of denationalization as compared with the many other forces working in the same direction? Second, is this process wholly bad, or is it to a degree inevitable at the present stage of the country's development? Third, are there not some useful functions which missions perform, and which might be developed to the point where missions may make a fundamental contribution to the advancement of the Chinese nation?

I am inclined to answer the first of these questions in the negative. There seems to be a great number of other forces at work which are breaking down the ancient structure and integrity of Chinese civilization, which are in actually much more powerful than Christianity. For example, it might be pointed out that this process has gone the furthest in cities like Shanghai and Tientsin, where mission influence as such is rather unimportant. In other words, Western business, the example of individual Westerners, travel, the rise of industry, books, and the moving pictures are probably as influential or more influential than Christianity in bringing about this change. After all the change is analogous to the change which has taken place in every country of the West as the result of industrial revolution, its resultant emancipation of women, and the spread of education. A shift from the customs, culture, and traditions of an agricultural-family type of social organization is inevitable, and to a large extent this process of denationalization is that and nothing more. However, when one sees the manner in which young China has blindly accepted all which the West has to offer, one cannot but be profoundly disturbed, for it is chiefly the superficial aspects of Western life which are first to be adopted. For the fad of Western clothes, Western romantic conceptions of love-making, dancing and the cult of pleasure, I am inclined to think we must, in part at least, blame the movies and I feel that the movies probably are far more pernicious in their influence than compulsory religious instruction.

As indicated in the discussion above, the answer to the second of our questions is a qualified affirmative. It it probably a good thing for any group of people to be brought into contact with the culture and even the religion of other peoples, as long as they are able to maintain a proper perspective and so long as they have the necessary grounding in the culture and civilization of their own people. The difficulty then is not so much what Western history, language and culture are taught in the mission schools as the fact that Chinese language, history and culture do not receive the emphasis, which they deserve. And then, too, a smattering of knowledge is often a most dangerous thing. It frequently happens that students come to understand the form of Western culture without comprehending its content and meaning, or having a sufficient understanding for application to the distinctive needs of China.

The answer to the third question is the key upon which the future of the mission movement must be determined. Granting the many pernicious effects of West-

ern missions, and granting that there have been undoubted benefits which in part counterbalance these evils it still remains to be seen whether or not the movement has anything to give to modern China. If it keeps within its proper field, it seems to me that it still has a contribution to make. In the first place, at their best, missions offer an excellent agency for the interchange of culture. I have already indicated the advantages to be gained by Chinese students coming in contact with the philosophy, science and religions of the West; and it may be said that missionaries have brought the best of the West to China. Similarly, it seems to me that missionaries are in an especially favorable position for studying the culture of China and transmitting it to the peoples of the West.

A thorough-going critic of missions will immediately reply that all this talk about the interchange of culture is merely a euphoneous term for the carrying on of missionary propaganda of the old type. The critics have history on their side, but nevertheless it must be remembered that no-one realizes the short-comings of the missionaries more acutely than the small group of missionaries who are within the movement. This group has a far higher aim than merely bringing men to acknowledge the name of Christ. They are working for the development of character and enrichment of human personality with a full realization of the fact that the label of "Christian" in itself is not particularly significant. These men are for the most part on their guard against the promotion of imperialism, and the other weaknesses of traditional missions. As doctors, teachers and social workers, these missionaries have a direct contribution to make irrespective of their religious faith.

Perhaps the greatest contribution that this modern advanced group of missionaries has to make of the same type as has been made by missions in the past, is the fostering of idealism in a cynical and materialistic world. One does not have to be a Christian to be an idealist, and there are very many Christians who are not idealists, but for the most part Christian missionaries are motivated by a sincere idealism and a vision of a better China. Such idealism is sadly needed in China, as indeed it is in the countries of the West, for without such a vision of a better world, no progress can be made. Even though such idealism is often mistaken, nevertheless it is a force which is invaluable for the growth and development of this country. It has contributed to every forward movement which has been made, and under proper conditions might contribute to the needs of present day China.

Our Chinese Policy

(From Providence, R. I. News Tribune)

Every now and then the lid blows off in China and some one or more of the Great Powers immediately opens a propaganda barrage in an attempt to get the United States to help pull foreign chestnuts out of the Chinese fire. So far we haven't yielded overmuch to this sort of thing and it is distinctly to be hoped that a spirit of fair play and caution will govern our foreign policy in this respect so long as such a policy is consistent with our ideals.

Surrounded by enemies who gladly would partition her territory and reduce her to a stage of vassalage even more adject than she has been at times in the past, China in the United States has found a friend ever willing to see her more than half way thorugh the perilous path that leads to unity. America long ago won the friendship and, we may believe the gratitude of China because of her fairness. We want to do nothing that would in any way destroy that friendship. The attitude of Japan and Great Britain stirs no responsive chord in American public opinion.

After all, the Chinese have reason to know that we seek only the right to trade with their nationals under as reasonable guarantees of safety for our own people in China as the unstable condition of changing governments and loosely knit political organization in that country permit, we know before we go into China to do business that we take the chance of a revolution at any minute. Within the last few years this has been particularly true. So the most recent suggestion of Britain and Japan that the United States send a joint expeditionary force up the Yangtsze Valley was quite properly turned down by our State Department. In doing so, those in charge of our foreign affairs were following the lead of a long line of predecessors, irrespective of the party in power in Washington. Whatever the motlve, in the long run we shall gain by such a policy of non-interference.

工商部工商訪問局工商經濟月刊

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Government Policy in Encocouraging Exports

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Another New Shanghai Road

The Public Works Department of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai announced on Oct. 5 that a modern motor-road is shortly to be constructed along Soochow creek extending from Chungshan road to Kangsu road. The survey practically has been completed.

"Yat Sen" Launching, Nov. 12

The new Chinese gunboat, *"Yat Sen"* now under construction at the Government Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, will be officially launched on Nov. 12 with appropriate ceremonies. The date selected is the anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Japanese in Shanghai Number 20,305

The Japanese population in Shanghai, according to a report of the *Kuo Wen* news agency on Oct. 6 was placed at 20,305, with 1,200 additional Koreans and Formosans. The Japanese recently conducted a census of their nationals residing in China, the census here being a part of the national census conducted in Japan.

Shanghai Radio Nears Completion

The Ministry of Communications on Oct. 4 announced that the new Trans-Pacific radio station under construction at Chenju, near Shanghai will be completed within two weeks. This station, when completed, will be able to communicate directly with the United States, France and Germany. It will be placed in operation the latter part of the present month.

Bankers to Enforce Solar Calendar

The Native Bankere Guild on Oct. 2 mailed out instructions to the various chambers of commerce, authorizing the settlement of accounts on Dec. 31, or in accordance with the new National Solar Calender. The instructions stated that the new plan must be put into effect this year and that the old traditional system of settling accunts at the end of the Lunar year must be discontinued.

Reciprocal Sino-American Tariff

As the enforcement of the new U. S. Tariff has adversely affected China's exports to the United States in a number of lines, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has appointed a committee of Chinese merchants to make an investigation in order to determine the extent of China's losses. Following the inquiry, the Ministry intends to propose the negotiation of reciprocal concessions with the United States.

Considering New Tariff Law

The Legislative Yuan's financial committee met at Nanking on Oct. 8 for the purpose of examining the proposed new National tariff on imports and exports, following which the draft will be referred to the Legislative Yuan for final consideration. A Japanese *Rengo* report from Nanking on Oct. 6 claimed that the new tariff law would be enforced on Jan. 1 at which time the Government also would enforce the abolition of the likin or transit-tax.

New Export Trade Commissioners

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor on Oct. 6 announced that as a means of promoting China's export trade special export commissioners are to be appointed at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Dairen, Tsingtao, Chungking, Shenyang (Mukden), Harbin, Newchwang, Chinwantao, Chefoo, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, Foochow, Swatow and Wuchow. It will be the duty of these commissioners to investigate and collect data reting to export trade.

More Radio Stations in Manchuria

The director of the radio communication department of the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) has announced that several new radio stations which have been under construction along the borders of Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces, shortly will be completed and placed in operation before the beginning of cold weather. Several of the radio stations along the Manchurian border were destroyed by the Soviet Russian forces at the time of the invasion of Red troops last year.

Modernization of Chekiang Taxes

The Chekiang provincial government announced on October 8 that plans had been formulated for a complete reorganization of the provincial taxation system, the object being to eradicate graft and increase the revenues. It is understood that the system to be adopted was recommended by the Commission of Financial Experts, under the chairmanship of Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, of Princeton University, which spent last year in China making an investigation of finance and revenue systems.

Competitive Exams for Judges

The Ministry of Judicial Administration on Oct. 3 announced that a "merit system" is shortly to be introduced to improve the efficiency and integrity in the administration of justice. Preparations have been made, in cooperation with the Examination Yuan, for the holding of competitive examinations for the selection of judges. It was stated that only persons of the highest qualifications would be appointed and that regulations also would be adopted providing for the demotion of judges found unfit for their duties.

National Navigation Bank

The *Kuo Min* news agency on Oct. 3 announced that a loan for $10,000,000 shortly will be floated for the purpose of providing a working capital for a new National Navigation Bank, the purpose of which will be to finance Chinese shipping enterprises. The bank was promoted by Yu Ya-ching, Shanghai shipping magnate, in cooperation with other Chinese steamship owners. Members of the native shipping guild are also contributing toward the capital of the institution, which has the official support of the Ministries of Communications and Finance.

New Agricultural Bank

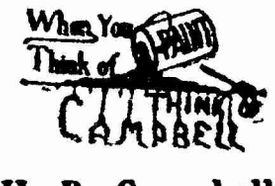
In accordance with instructions issued by the National State Council on Oct. 3 the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining has announced the early opening of a Central Agricultural Bank, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000. However, the bank will begin to function as soon as the sum of $5,000,000 has been paid in. The regulations of the bank consist of 33 articles, which provide, among other things, for the formation of a Central Agricultural Finance Committee organized jointly by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, which will have charge of the bank's affairs.

Ryan Planes for Canton Service

The Kwangtung provincial treasury has agreed to allot the monthly sum of $50,000 covering the initial expenses of the new Kwangtung commercial air service which is to be inaugurated shortly. Col. Huang Kwang-yu, director of the aviation department of the 8th Army, who is promoting the service, stated that air-mail and passenger services will be opened between Canton, Wuchow, Swatow and Hainan. Plans are also under consideration for opening of service between Canton and Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien and Kiangsu provinces, the purpose being to link up with the service already in operation in the Yangtsze Valley.

Public Rice Granaries for Shanghai

The Commissioner of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, acting on orders from the Mayor's office, has appointed a committee to raise the sum of $1,000,000 for the purpose of establishing public rice granaries in Shanghai. According to the report, the inspiration for the move came from the Administrative Yuan of the National Government which issued instructions recently to all provincial and municipal governments to establish public granaries as a means of regulating the price of cereals and preventing famines. It was stated that while rice prices in Shanghai had recently dropped from $21 to $16 a picul (133 pounds), it was expected that prices would again increase due to the hoarding of "selfish and unscrupulous" merchants.



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NANKING ROAD

National Industrial Conference

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, in a communication to industrial and commercial organizations throughout the country, announced the following agenda for the National Industrial and Commercial Conference, which is scheduled to be held in Nanking, beginning Nov. 1.

(1). Relief of unemployment; (2). Relief of the present industrial depression; (3). International trade; (4). Industrial and Commercial finance; (5). Concentration of Chinese capital as well as the utilization of Foreign capital for the development of various native industries; (6). Welfare of the laborers and the arbitration of disputes between Capital and Labor; (7). Scientific management; (8). Business and commercial taxation problems; (9). Problems concerning raw materials for industrial purposes; (10). Promotion and protection of native goods; (11). Improvement of China's basic industries; (12). Other fundamental industrial problems.

Sino-Foreign Ideas in New Nanking Library

The first building at Nanking to embody a fusion of modern architecture with Chinese interior and exterior decorative motifs was begun last week, it was announced by Robert Fan, Shanghai architect who designed the structure. The building is a four story library for the sociology department and the administrative offices of the National Research Institute.

Heretofore buildings at the national capital have been frankly western or strictly Chinese. The adoption of the new style is seen as another indication of its popularity in China. A number of the new buildings in Shanghai embody the style.

The attractive new library is being erected on the side of what was formerly known as Pei Chi Kau hill near the Drum Tower in the central district. It will have all modern conveniences and be constructed of re-inforced concrete at a cost Tls. 200,000.

The ground floor will house the Research Institute administration department. The second and top floors will be devoted to a general reading and magazine room and small research rooms. Book stacks will occupy the rear of the building.

Sing King Kee (Kong Lao) company of Shanghai have the contract for erecting the new library.

Chi Hsin Pottery Works in Manchuria

Pottery making has not been as fully developed in Manchuria as it has in other parts of China, according to the U. S. Trade Commissioner John H. Ehrhardt, Mukden. Three years ago, however, a modern plant was started in Mukden with a capital investment of $1,200,000 Silver employing 400 men, including 150 apprentices. The apprentices have the opportunity to study ordinary school subjects two hours a day, but they work nine hours and receive food, clothing, and lodging for compensation. Practically all the rotating spindles for turning the dishes are power operated, and the plant is managed in an up-to-date manner by a Chinese who received a university training in Japan.

This year the plant is turning out over 600,000 pices of table crockery per month, valued at $42,000 silver of a quality competitive with the cheaper grades of Japanese pottery. It is estimated that the imports from Japan average 4,000,000 pieces per month. However, the output of this plant is sold profitably at prices considerably below those of the imported Japanese wares.

Cigarette Tax to be Modified Owing to Trade Depression

Owing to trade depression and increase in cost of material, local cigarette manufacturers have succoessfully petitioned the Ministry of Finance for a modification of the existing tax on cigarettes with effect from October 1. The following are tables showing the old and new tariffs:—

Grade	Tariff Prior to October 1 Value (50,000 cigarettes)	Tax
A.	$1,053 or over	$404.62½
B.	714 or over	258.37½
C.	546 or over	185.34
D.	383 or over	136.50
E.	252 or over	92.62½
F.	126 or over	53.62½
G.	126 and under	39.25
	Tariff From October 1	
A.	$540 and up	$225 00
B.	Between 150 and $540	56.00
C.	Below 150	32.00

China Claims 500,000,000 People

That the total population of China has increased in recent years and has far exceeded the "400 million" mark is likely to be borne out by the statistics which are being compiled by the Ministry of Interior according to a report of the official *Kuo Min* News agency on Oct. 5. According to reports from fourteen provinces already received at the Ministry, the population of Liaoning, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Chekiang, Anhwei. Hopei, Kiangsu, Shangtung, Hupeh, Kweichow and Sinkiang together reaches a total of more than 250 millions. As China is divided into 28 provinces, excluding the territories of Mongolia and Tibet, it can be tentatively assumed that the total number of people in the country is not far from 500 millions.

Proposed $350 Million Famine Fund

The Legislative Yuan on Oct. 4 took final action on a new law designed to create a revolving fund of $350,000,000 for use in the relief of victims of natural calamities. According to the law the central and provincial governments must set aside annually from one to two percent of their annual budgets as a reserve fund until the sum amounts to $50,000,000 for the Central Government and $200,000 for every million of population in each of the provincial governments. The fund will be under the custody of a special committee composed of seven appointees of the Central Government, including the Ministers of Finance and Interior, and five members from each of the provincial administrations. The law contains detailed regulations regarding the collection and distribution of the fund.

Restrictions on Foreign News Agencies

Liu Lu-yin, director of the Central Publicity Committee of the Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking, announced on Oct. 3 that severe restrictions would be placed on the operation of foreign, particularly Japanese, news agencies and newspapers because of the recent circulation of propaganda calculated to create discord between the Central Government and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration. Mr. Liu's statement alleged that certain foreign agencies apparently feared that national unification might endanger their "special privileges" hence they were spreading reports detrimental to national unity. He claimed that certain foreign interests were trying to prolong internal discord in order to "fish in troubled waters".

New Wusih Electric Plant

Construction on the Nanking government's proposed central power plant to serve Yangtsze cities between Soochow and Nanking at Wusih is expected to begin as soon as the full plan for the project has been drawn, it was announced this week. The improvement will cost $2,000,000.

Funds will be appropriated from Boxer Indemnity moneys returned by foreign nations.

The plant will be of sufficient size to supply Wusih's varied manufacturing industries, with electric power and have in reserve sufficient to allow for large developments along the Yangtsze River.

A detailed survey of the site was completed last week. Fifty mow of land in the vicinity of Kaokiao at the outskirts of the Wusih North Gate were set aside.

Traffic Resumption on Tientsin-Pukow R. R.

The Central Railway Administration on Oct. 3 announced that through traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow railway between Shanghai and the Tientsin-Peiping district will shortly be resumed, following an interruption which has extended over several months. The announcement stated that the Yellow River bridge to the north of Tsinan (Shantung) had been completed and as soon as government troops could be distributed along the line for protective purposes that traffic would be resumed. All Shansi rebel troops, previouly occupying the northern section of the line were evacuated last week. The northern section of the line in Hopei (Chihli) province, will be protected by the troops of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. It was also announced on Oct. 3 that repairs practically have been completed on the telegraph lines between Nanking and Tientsin and that direct communication will be established shortly.

Plans For Improvements

Plans for extensive renovations, additions and improvements in the railway system radiating from Shanghai and Nanking to be finaced in part by refunded Boxer Indemnity levies were detailed yesterday in the vernacular press.

The announced plans of the Ministry of Railways includes the construction of a new station on the east side of Paoshan Road for the Woosung-Shanghai Railway.

New Rolling Stock

Eight new locomotives, 200 freight cars and two passenger cars have been ordered from England for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. A part of the shipment has already arrived, it was reported, and in addition seven locomotives and a number of cars purchased from the Lunghai rail line have been put in service.

A new station, modeled after large European central stations, is to be constructed in Nanking at a cost of $150,000 for the Shanghai-Nanking road terminal.

Chinkiang Branch

Numerous improvements and additions to existing rail lines carried on the program include the construction of a branch line from Chinkiang to the Yangtsze River bank 20 miles away. The Ministry is now studying the project, which would cost $700,000. The Chinkiang Chamber of Commerce has offered to subscribe part of the amount, it was reported.

Sidings along the Shanghai-Nanking line will be constructed, and new ties put in the main track.

Giant Ferry Proposed

A major project under consideration is the construction of a giant ferry for transporting entire trains across the Yangtsze River from the Nanking side to Pukow and adjoining cities, thus connecting the other Nanking railway with the Tientsin-Pukow line.

Pending the arrival of new locomotives from abroad, it is planned to equip all locomotives now in series with special devices for heating steam during the coming winter. The installations will cost $100,000.

Latest Statistics of the Chinese Postal Employees

According to the Service List (18th issue) of the Chinese Postal Administration, there were up to the end of June, last year 37,327 postal employees in China as against 38,217 at the end of December, 1927. The number of foreigners in the employ of the Chinese Postal Service shows a decrease from 100 at the end of December, 1927 to 72 up to June 30, 1929. The following Tables were compiled on the basis of the figures in the 17th and 18th issues of the Chinese Postal Service Lists.

Table 1.

Statistics showing number of employees in their different capacities of the Chinese Postal Service.

	Chinese	*Foreigners*	*Total*
Director-General:	1	—	1
Co-Director General:	—	1	1
Assistant Co-Directror General;	—	1	1
Commissioners:	15	18	33
Deputy Commissioners:	20	12	32
Yu-Wu-Yuan (Clerk & Yuwusheng):	5422	40	5462
Yu-Wu-Tso (Sorters);	3647	—	3647
Agents:	9776	—	9776
Postmen, etc.	18374	—	18374
Total up to June 30, 1929:	37255	72	37327
Total up to Dec. 31, 1927:	38117	100	38217

Table II.

Staistics showing nationalities of foreigners in the employ of C. P. O.

Nationality	*At December 31 1927*	*Up to the end of June, 1929*
British	34	27
French	23	17
Japanese	11	10
Italian	7	5
Russian	5	3
Norwegian	4	1
Swedish	3	1
Portuguese	3	1
Danish	3	2
Belgian	3	1
Spanish	1	1
American	2	*1
Swiss	1	2
Total:	100	72

*The only American, Mr. G. M. Rosse, is acting as Deputy Commissioner in charge of Ki-Hei District Accountancy.

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China Now Has 12,335 Miles of Railway

China had 12,335 miles of railway lines in operation by June of this year according to statistics just issued by the Bureau of Railway Statistics, Ministry of Railways. In addition there was 87 miles of new line under construction.

Maritime provinces possess the greater portion of the railways of the country, the statistics show. Hopei leads with 2,322 miles of main line, branch line, loops, sidings and industrial lines. Liaoning follows with 2,103 miles.

6 Provinces Lack Rails

Only 16 of the 22 provinces in China have rail lines, although Shensi, now without a railway in operation, is building a short six mile line to bring the total to 17.

Honan Province has 1,567 miles of railway, ranking above Shantung with 1,233 and Kiangsu with 1,031 miles, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Kirin, Charhar, Shansi and Heilungkiang all have approximately 500 miles of railway.

Peiping-Hankow Line Longest

Anhwei and Hunan Provinces possess slightly more than 300 miles of railroads: Chekiang and Suiyuan have approximately 250 miles; and Kiangsi has 204 miles.

The Peiping-Hankow line is the longest in the empire with 1,244 miles, although the Peiping-Mukden line with auxiliaries has 2,030 miles, 847 of which are main line. The Tientsin-Pukow ranks second in length, having 1,009 miles, the Lunghai next with 822 miles, the Peiping-Suiyuan next with 817 miles, the Hupeh-Hunan next with 417 miles and the Kiao-Tsi next with 395 miles.

Railways Showed Decreased Revenue for Last Year

Reports on nine of 22 main railway lines operating in China during the first half of 1930 showed a decrease in total revenue of $1,140,947, or 2.62 per cent, during the period from January through July in comparison with the same period last year.

Unclassified miscellaneous revenue sources was the only item which showed an increase.

Effects of War Shown

Figures are given in statistics received in Shanghai recently from the Bureau of Railway Statistics, Ministry of Railways, Nanking.

Total revenue for the first seven months of 1930 was $42,420,613; for the first seven months of 1929 $43,561,560. A study of the figures shows that appreciable gains made on lines in peaceful sections of the country were overbalanced by heavy losses on North China roads and lines south of the Yangtsze.

Some Lines Increase

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line showed an increase in revenue of $393,120, or 11.42 per cent, the Shanghai-Nanking road an increase of $84,193, or 1.22 per cent, the Taokow-Chinghua road an increase of $308,764, or 59.20 per cent, the Canton-Shiuchow line an increase of $1,049,222 or 7.93 per cent, and the Canton-Liuchow line an increase of $1,049,222, or 49.55 per cent.

To balance these favorable showings, there were reported losses of $1,140,281 on the Peiping-Mukden line, $1,769,471 on the Tientsin-Pukow line and $135,107 on the Nanchang-Kiukiang line.

Revenue Figures

Reports were not given on many of the railways and on others; only the 1930 figures were available. There were no figures for the country's longest railway, the Peiping-Hankow road.

The Peiping-Mukden Railway netted the most revenue for a single line, the amount totaling $20,909,607 for the period from January through July, 1930, in comparison with $22,049,049 for the same period last year. The Shanghai-Nanking line followed with $7,013,888 in 1930 compared with $6,929,288 in 1929.

More people traveled the China railways during the 1930 period than in 1929, but decreased passenger fares and much free transportation caused a loss in total passenger revenues. The increase in numbers was 7.84 per cent; the decrease in revenues for all roads was 4.29.

All lines, except the Tientsin-Pukow and the Nanchang-Kiukiang routes, showed increased passenger travel. The total number for the 1930 period was 20,351,578, for 1929, 18,864,096.

Freight Cargoes Decrease

Transportation of freight cargoes in most instances decreased both in quantity and revenues, the total quantity decrease being 2.71 per cent and the revenue decrease being 2.92 per cent. The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, the Taokow-Chinhua and the Canton-Kowloon were notable for increases in total freight tonnages where all other lines lost.

Who's Who in China

Li Shao-gen, railway official; born at Mukden, Fengtien, 1897; received his early education at a Chinese primary school at Mukden; came to Harbin in 1911 to study Russian and commerce and was graduated from the Harbin Commercial School in 1920; after graduation, he served on the commission for foreign affairs at Harbin and at the same time, studied law at a law school, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1925; appointed member of the municipal council of Harbin and concurrently assistant to the Mayor of the Harbin special area, 1925; director of the educational department of Harbin, 1926; in the same year, he was also appointed consul-general at Vladivostok but declined the post; made member of the board of Chinese Eastern Railway, 1927; now acting president of the same board, 1930; he speaks both Russian and English languages and is popular among the Russians at Harbin; care of Main Office, Chinese Eastern Railway Administration, Harbin.

Li Shao-gen

李紹庚

Miss Chi-nyok Wang, woman educator and school principal; born at Soochow, Kiangsu; studied in Japan; was graduated from the Mount Holyoke College, Mass. U. S. A., 1916; received her M. A. degree at the University of Illinois, 1917; also attended the Teachers' College of Columbia University and the University of Chicago; since her return to China, she has been engaged in educational work and is now principal of the Tsung Hwa Girls' School, Soochow, Kiangsu, of which her mother was the founder; in order to devote all entire energy to the development of the Tsung Hwa School, she has declined many offers from both missionary and Government educational institutions, such as teaching position at the Ginling, principal of the 1st Girls' Normal School at Nanking, and etc.; elected Chinese woman delegate to attend the 1st conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Honolulu in 1925; in addition to her duties as principal of the Tsung Hwa School, she is nowalso a member of the various educational organizations, in China; address: care of Tsung Hwa School, Soochow, Kiangsu.

Miss Chi-nyok Wang

王季玉

Mme. Tsai Kung-shi, woman educationlist, wife of the late Mr. Tsai Kung-shi, commissioner of foreign affairs for Shantung, who was killed by the Japansee soldiers during the Tsinan Tragedy in 1925; born at Pao-an, Kwangtung, 1895; received her education at Canton and Hongkong; travelled extensively in many provinces in China engaging in revolutionary work; was married to Mr. Tsai at Amoy, Fukien, 1920; after the death of Mr Tsai she decided to devote the rest of her life to educational work and made a tour of South Sea Islands to solicit funds for the establishment of the Kung Shi College in memory of her late husband, of which she is now the presidnt; address: care of Kung Shi College, 476 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Mme. Tsai Kung-shi

蔡郭景黻

John Yiubong Lee, scientist and government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung, Dec. 9, 1884; went to the United States in 1896; studied at a public school in Chicago; graduated from the Morgan Park academy in Illinois, and the University of Chicago with B. S. degree in 1907; elected to Phi Beta Kappa in the junior year; after graduation, he was appointed research assistant and later instructor in the physics department of the University of Chicago, receiving Ph. D. degree in 1915, having devised a method for the production of extremely minute spheres which made possible the first really accurate measurement of the electric charge of an electron by Professor R. A. Millikan; elected to membership in Sigma Xi in 1909; elected "Fellow" of the American Physical Society and also "Fellow" of the American Association for the advancement of science; spent the years 1916-1917 in scientific instrument factories and research laboratories; returned to China in 1917; joined the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.'s of China as head of its science laboratory and education department; was among the first to take up radio broadcasting as an educational proposition in China; served as professor of physics in Southeastern University, Nanking, in 1919; and also as technical advisor to the Shanghai Chinese General, Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association etc; was sent by the Shanghai Chinese

John Yiubong Lee

李耀邦

Chamber of Commerce in 1920 as a delegate to attend the foreign trade convention in America and to study industrial conditions in America and Europe; appointed associate general secretary of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A. in 1921-30; was one of the original members of the National Christian Council and a member of its executive committee from 1923-27; also a member of the executive committee of the Council on Health Education since 1922; chosen a member of the board of trustees of Shanghai College in 1927; appointed technical expert of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and director of research in the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities in September 1930:

Chinese Postal Authorities Avoid Using Japanese Railway

A *Rengo* telegram from Mukden recalls that the North-eastern Political Committee recently issued an order to the Harbin Postal Association to the effect that all Chinese mail is to be transported over the Chinese railways instead of utilizing the Japanese organizations in the South Manchuria Railway zone. Pursuant to this order, the Chinese postal authorities are carrying the through traffic for passengers and freights with a reduction of 5 per cent of charges on the Peiping-Mukden, Mukden-Hailung and Kirin-Hailung Railways. As a result the South Manchuria Railway is being greatly affected.

Chinese Seamen Want More Pay

Threatened by a strike on the part of the Chinese Seamen's Union, the various steamship companies, including Jardine, Matheson and Company, Butterfield and Swire and others, are reported to be standing firm in refusing to grant any inrease in pay, their point of view being that as the seamen in their employ are paid more than seamen in the employ of Chinese steamship companies, despite the reported recent increase granted by the Chinese concerns, they are not entitled to any increase. In an endeavor to gain its point the Union has announced that it will appeal to the Kuomintang and the Chinese Government authorities for assistance.

A "Drive" on Indecent Literature in Shanghai

An application was made by Paul P. Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, in the Shanghai Special District Court recently before Judge Hyui, for the confiscation of a large quantity of indecent literature seized by the Shanghai Municipal Police on a warrant issued by the Special District Court at the request of the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The Procurator urged the Shanghai Municipal Council to take steps to suppress such literature by issuing warnings to bookstores against the publication and sale of literature of this kind, which tended to deprave the morals of the public.

Nanking to Send Experts to Moscow Conference

A *Reuter* message from Nanking states that representatives of the Foreign Office are holding meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the Ministry of Justice regarding the coming Sino-Soviet Conference.

The Nanking Government will send four navigation and trade experts to Moscow in the near future to assist Mo Teh-huei, China's chief delegate.

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Men and Events

According to the Japanese *Rengo* reports there are 2,153 Japanese residing in Hankow.

A *United Press* dispatch from Mukden says the total revenue of Liaoning (Fengtien) Province this year is estimated at $17,000,000.

Emile Vandervelde, the well-known Belgian statesman, will address the Pan-Pacific Association at a tiffin at the Cathay Hotel, Thursday, October 16.

J. F. Malone, importer of leaf tobacco, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to the United States. Mr. Malone resides at the American Club.

A recent dispatch from London stated that the aircraft carrier *Hermes* is being recommissioned for a further period of service in the Far East.

A demonstration was held at Kingston, Jamaica, October 3, in support of the campaign against permitting further immigration of Chinese and Syrians.

B. W. Fleisher, proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser*, arrived in Shanghai during the week. He is staying at the Cathay Hotel. Mrs. Fleisher is accompanying him.

W. C. Cowling, traffic manager of the Ford Motor Company, accompanied by Mrs. Cowling and their daughter, Mary, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Manila.

Gen. Chen Ming-shu, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, departed from Canton on Oct. 8, on a trip to Nanking for a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The China National Aviation Corporation has issued a circular on the advantages of air mail, the postage for which is 15 cents for each 20 grams, plus ordinary postage of four cents.

Lee Ming's lecture on "Chinese Banking" which was to have been given during this week at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. has been postponed until October 21 owing to Mr. Lee's absence from the city.

An address on China's labor and wage problems was delivered Saturday, October 4, at the Commercial College, 921 Avenue Joffre, by Wong Yuin-wu, editor of the Commercial Press. Some 200 persons were present.

Lieut. T. B. Birtley, a recent graduate of the Japanese language school in Tokyo, has been transferred to Shanghai where he will be connected with the staff of Admiral McVay, commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

John Rieger, former manager of the Majestic Hotel, has assumed the general managership of the Savoy Hotel. Before coming to China Mr. Rieger had years of hotel experience on the Continent and in America.

H. L. Pratt, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New York, arrived at Japan end of last month. Mr. Pratt is on a tour of general business survey in the Far East accompanied by Mrs. Pratt.

Hsu Tsu-hsien, Special Commissioner for the administration of Weihaiwei reports that a British Consulate was officially opened on the morning of October 2 at Weihaiwei. Allan Archer assumed office as the first British Consul.

The Sino-Japanese cable negotiations are still dragging along. Following an informal exchange of views which took place October between the Chinese and Japanese delegates, a regular meeting of the Conference took place on Monday, October 6.

The London *Daily Herald* states that the proposed visit to England of a team of Chinese amateur footballers has been indefinitely postponed. The Football Association announced that the visit was "off" for a reason that could not be given.

A German opera troupe under tho leadership of Drs. Ingo Klaus and Kult Liesen, of Koburg Provincial theatre composed of 11 singers, arrived in Kobe October 6 for the purpose of introducing German plays and theatrical arts into Japan.

Ryutaro Nagai, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government, departed from Tokyo on Oct. 8, for a tour of China. He will first visit Shanghai and Nanking, following which he will take trips to both South and North China.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, an Englishwoman who has made a great reputation as a motorist, is attempting a flight to Japan in a Blackburn Bluebird airplane. She left England September 25 and arrived in Baghdad October 3. Her plane had a crash at Jusra, but she herself was uninjured.

A bumper crop of rice is being harvested in Japan this year, and as a result the Department of Agriculture is contemplating the export of old rice to foreign markets, shipments to be made to China, Dutch East Indies, Near Eastern countries, England and Germany.

A recent telegram from Weihaiwei stated that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, who had been suffering from an attack of malaria is now better. He departed from Weihaiwei with Vice-Admiral Arthur Waistell on board the British criuser *Kent* as far as Chinwantao, whence he proceeded to Peiping.

Word was received at Hankow October 1 that Father Marchesini, the Franciscan priest who was captured by bandits in the Tanghsienchen district of Suichow, Hupeh Province, on September 13, was released by his captors on September 23. He is now at the Catholic Mission at Sinyangchow.

Rengo states that in order to make preparations for the sending of Chinese naval cadets to the Torpedo Training School at Yokosuga, Japan, Rear-Admiral Li Shih-kuang, Director of the General Secretariat of the Navy Department of the Nanking Government, accompanied by a naval adviser, are at present in Japan.

Chinese churches generally observed October 5 as Anti-Opium Sunday. Denunciations of the narcotic evil were echoed from many pulpits, the sermons preached being aimed at arousing the interest of Chinese Christians in the opium problem. Christian communities in China have evinced much interest in the anti-opium movement.

The Supreme Court at Nanking has confirmed the decisions previously given by the Kiangsu Higher Provincial Court in connection with the Kao Ying-San Francisco opium smuggling case. Vice-Consul Kao Ying's wife is to receive four year's imprisonment in addition to a fine of four thousand dollars. The Vice-Consul is being tried again before the Kiangsu tribunal.

Raymondo Tobias, a Filipino citizen, was charged on a warrant, issued by the American authorities on Oct. 7 with the murder of William Garcia, who was stabbed during a brawl at the corner of Range and North Szechuen roads. An inquest into the death was made by a jury consisting of Fred L. Robbins, R. P. Roberts, G. H. Lynott, T. R. Scanlon, W. G. Turbyfill, and Mark L. Moody.

A ball was held at Mukden October 4 under the patronage of General and Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang in aid of the flood-stricken populace in the Liao-si district. At the same time a bazaar sale was opened, and as a result a handsome sum was collected. Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek has telegraphed to Madame Chang Hsueh-liang assuring her of her hearty cooperation in Madame Chang's efforts to help the flood victims in North China.

The musical abilities of L. J. Drakeford, formerly of the Salt Gabelle and now in the United States, received a signal appreciation, when his compositions were broadcast in New York on August 3 by the National Broadcasting Company from the WEAF network. The soloists were Robert Simmons, tenor, and Mary McCoy soprano. Mr. Drakeford was the accompanist.

Two Chinese arrested by Settlement police in connection with an embezzlement of $33,000, from Steger and Co., a German exporting firm at Canton, were ordered by the Shanghai Special District Court to be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau for extradition to Canton. The prisoners were arrested in the Oriental Hotel. Both denied any participation in the embezzlement. One said he was sent to Shanghai by Steger and Co.'s compradore to open up a theatre. He said he arrived here on September 30, on the *s.s. Wongchow*.

A recent *United Press* message from Cut Bank, Montana stated that George Taylor, the only Chinese cowboy in the annals of Montana, who is a wizard at driving a four-horse team, has put away the black snake whip for a garden hoe on his little ranch near that city. Taylor's Chinese name was forgotten when he was adopted in 1855 by Jesse F. Taylor, owner of a big cattle outfit known as the S. T. brand, located near Helena. The boy had been brought to Helena from China by his mother who died that year, leaving the five-year-old stranded.

Utah Senator Suggests International Silver Conference

Senator King of Utah recently announced that he had asked President Hoover to take up with Great Britain the suggestion for an international conference to formulate a plan for an increase in the price of silver, including, if possible, a program for the greater use of silver for currency and commercial purposes.

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Sino-Belgian Amenities Displayed by Dinner

A dinner was given to Emile Vandervelde, former Foreign Minister of Belgium, and Mrs. Vandervelde, at the Cathay Hotel on the night of October 4 by the Belgian Minister Baron de Warzee d'Hermalle and Baroness de Warzee d'Hermalle in honor of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. Two addresses were made. Baron de Warzee, speaking in French, told something of the contacts he had in diplomatic exchanges with Dr. C. T. Wang. Dr. Wang responded in Chinese. Professer Yang Konta acted as interpreter for both of the speakers.

Another Dispute Over Outlying Municipal Roads

Recently when workers employed by the Chapei Water and Electricity Company began to install poles for electricity supply on a road under the control of the Shanghai Settlement authorities the Settlement police took action and as a result the work was suspended, according to the Chinese press. The Chinese newspapers report that the incident occurred on Chungshan Road, over which the S. M. C. has jurisdiction. The fact that the Settlement Police interfered was reported to the Chinese Municipality and a protest is asserted to have been made to the Council of the Foreign Settlement.

Mid-Autumn Festival Celebrated Despite Official Prohibition

All banks, many business concerns and factories and thousands of Chinese took a full holiday on Monday, October 6, on the occasion of the Mid-Autumn Festival, which, although it is banned by the Nanking Government, is, nevertheless, observed by theChinese just as of old. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Chinese Municipality published advertisements in various Chinese newspapers stating that observance of the holiday according to the lunar calendar is a violation of the orders of the Ministry of Education. The Nanking Government ordered that October 8 should be observed as the holiday, but in Shanghai, at least, little attention was paid to it.

Explosion at Hankow Japanese Electric Light Plant

The Japanese Concession at Hankow was plunged into complete darkness for several hours on the evening of October 4 as a result of the explosion of one of the steam boilers at the Japanese Electric Light and Power Company at the corner of Ho Ping and Hsieh Chang Roads. The explosion demolished the engine room of the plant and a number of buildings in the neighborhood and caused the death of a Chinese boy and the wounding of 12 Chinese and about six Japanese. Four Chinese women and two Japanese girls were among those injured in the accident.

Chinese Post Office Issues New Stamps

A slight modification in the postal rates and relative matters has been made by the Ministry of Communications in order to facilitate administration. According to the change, the Chinese Post Office announces that the charge for letters to foreign countries is fixed at 15 cents, stamps of this denomination being blue in color; 9 cents extra will be charged for every additional 20 grammes, stamps of this denomination being of brown color; 10 cent stamps will be purple. Three cent and 13-cent stamps will not be issued in future.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Perfect Traitor

Joseph Fouche, by Stefan Zweig. Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul. 327 pp. G$3.00. Published by The Viking Press, New York.

In Duruy's standard "History of France", Joseph Fouche is mentioned only twice. Once, it is in connection with the series of guillotinings that occurred while the revolutionary Jacobins held all France transfixed by the horrors of *Le Terror*. Once, it is when the Emperor Napoleon had been driven into final exile and Fouche, as president of the Council, betrayed the Republic to the Royalists, enabling the restoration of the Bourbons.

That is the way historians choose to reduce villains to oblivion: they ignore them. Traitors are minimized, unless they succeed: then they become heroes. Chronologists prefer to deal with men of principle, men who Stand For Something, men with ideals. Nobility is so much easier, and to most writers appears to be so much worthier a thing to record than its antonym, that time brings us little knowledge of those whose greatness lies in their mastery of the more difficult economics of deceit, intrigue, betrayal, hypocrisy and equivocation. Of these Fouche is perhaps the most remarkable that has lived in France. The author himself believes that he has discovered in Fouche a key to the pyschology of *genus diplomaticus*, "a little understood, but extremely dangerous variety of our human kind."

"And there is something yet more strange than rarity about the glimpses we do catch" of Joseph Fouche, writes Mr. Zweig. "They do not tally, they do not belong to the same person. It is hard to realize that one and the same individual, a man with the same skin and hair, was in 1790 a priestly schoolmaster, and by 1792 already a plunderer of the Church; was in 1793 a communist, five years later a multimillionaire, and ten years after that Duke of Otranto. But the more audacious I found his transformations, the more interesting to me became the character (or, once again, the lack of character) of this most perfect Machiavelli of modern times; the more stimulating was his artfully concealed political life, the more did his figure loom unique and daimonic. Thus it was that, quite unexpectedly, and enthralled by a purely scientific delight, I found myself engaged in writing the story of Joseph Fouche as a contribution to a branch of biology hitherto unstudied, but imperatively—needed the biology of diplomatists."

The narrative is a powerful one. From a career which has left so little that is tangible and reliable, from an enigmatic and one-sided legend, Mr. Zweig has produced a vigorous personality of wide significance. Under the author's scholarly treatment, Joseph Fouche becomes an individual who transcends the limitations of his immediate environment and takes on color and importance symbolic of a species. It is an uncommon book about an uncommon man. Here is something rare in biographies of this era: a study of a person not only unpopular and unlovable, but obscure, forgotton by history, and hence practically unknown to our century. It must have required considerable courage on the part of Mr. Zweig to devote himself to the exposition of a character that lays so little claim to public affection, and thus offers but few crumbs to the insatiable popular appetite for sugar-coated, many-layered culinary offerings on heroics.

If there is one criticism that might be levelled against Mr. Zweig's portrayal of Joseph Fouche, it is that the subject appears too completely amoral to be quite credible. At times one wonders, if, in his zeal to attribute Fouche with all the components of diablerie, the author does not over-state, or at least over-emphasize. It is hard to believe that he has not, perhaps unconsciously, dramatized the man beyond the villainy of his role. In the entire volume, Mr. Zweig does not mention a single friendship that survived throughout Fouche's career. He who betrayed so many through the stupidity of others must somewhere have had loyalties to carry him over the various periods of metamorphosis. The author suggests that these existed, in the form of persons who feared Fouche because he possessed information that could be turned against them. It would be more enlightening had Mr. Zweig occasionally showed how Fouche utilized such individuals in attaining his ends. As it is, the reader is often mystified as to Fouche's ability to stage sudden coups.

It is clear, however, that Fouche depended mostly upon intrigue and the fanning of smoldering antipathies between political factions and their leaders, to accomplish his work. Those who helped him apparently were deluded into believing they were aiding themselves. He capitalized on the jealousies of his friends and enemies alike. He took sincere but dull-witted men, put into their mouths words which sent them to the guillotine, but increased his own power and prestige. He was, in turn, traitor to the Republic, to the radical Jacobins, to Robespierre, to the Directory, to the Consulate, to King Louis XVIII, to Napoleon Bonaparte, and, most of all, to France. Yet he outlasted all but the King, and was instrumental in securing the downfall of each.

Fouche was the greatest turncoat in the history of the French Revolution. The author states that he was also the "most remarkable politician the world has ever known." The two are thus analagous in Fouche; the cunning politico-egotist is inseparable from the conspiring blackguard. In him Mr. Zweig sess the typology of the politician. And it is as a cynical, penetrating monograph on the "professional gamesters whom we style diplomatists—glib talkers with light fingers and a cold heart—" that this book merits a more extensive reading than it will receive in America.

E. S.

A History of Japan

The Economic Aspects of the History of the Civilization of Japan. By Yosoburo Takekoshi, 3 vols. (Allen & Unwin).

The author has painted on a very large canvas—the canvas is large for it took him five years to write his book, and it is surprising that it did not take longer—a complete history of Japanese civilization. Obviously, in dealing with so huge a mass no review can be other than a running commentary on matters which are in the reviewer's opinion of general interest. However, before referring to these matters it is perhaps desirable that some idea of the structure of this monumental work should be given.

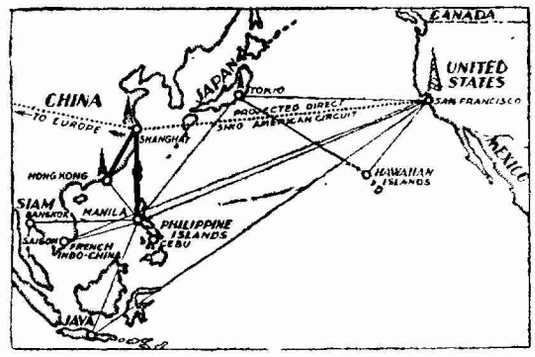
In so specialized a study as this it is not unnatural that its balance should be somewhat different to that of the usual history of Japan. The work is a translation in three volumes—half the first volume bringing the reader to the arrival of the Portuguese in 1543; the remainder covers a little more than the next half century and includes the great campaign against Sekigahara which gave the rule of Japan to the Takugawa family for something like 250 years. It is to the Takugawa family that the second and third volumes are devoted.

Interesting and important as these three volumes are, they possess one unfortunate characteristic which inflicts unnecessary hsrdship upon the reader, and that is the looseness of articulation. Whatever may be the case in the Japanese original, much of the literary charm of the work is lost in the translation. In other words, Mr. Takekoshi shares the same difficulties of many Japanese in the mastery of the English language. When conversing or writing in English, no matter how learned a Japanese may be, he has a conversational or literary style peculiar to his race.

There is another respect in which the work suffers and that is in the absence of definition of Japanese measures and names. Although it is not difficult to look up such measures as *Cho* and *Koku* in a book of reference, it is annoying. The same fault applies to such monetary standards as *mon* and *ryo* and other standards of a fluctuating coinage. This may appear to be a small matter on the surface, but in the absence of any such information how can we visualize, for instance the extent of the Dutch trade with Nagasaki in the middle of the Eighteenth Century when there is no reference book handy to help us to reduce the Japanese currency of that period in terms of gold dollars or sterling? For this reason, which might easily have been avoided with just a little more effort, whole pages of the three volumes lose their interest and indeed become valueless.

However, returning to details, we find that the Nara period, with its aesthetic sense as revealed in its amazing sculpture and metal work, shows no comparable advance in the sphere of economics. In fact, though the author does not stress the point, it is apparent that whilst the Japanese had successfully assimilated and informed with their own spirit the technique and artistry of the T'ang as a result of their sense of beauty, they had failed to make a success of an economic system based in the main on an administrative hierarchy copied from the Chinese. This was largely attributable to court patronage and the enormous amount of untaxable land of which the temples contrived to possess themselves.

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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The gift by the Empress Koken on her retirement to Fujiwara Nakamaro of an iron mine and of the right to impose taxes on 3000 houses and 100 *cho* (1 cho-2 acres) of land, is a good example of one aspect of this failure. There is another example illustrated by the possessions of the Todayi temple, which early in the ninth century governed 160,000 people and owned 10,000 *cho* of land yielding 150,000 Koku (1 Koku-5 bushels) of rice. and an amount of grain estimated by the author at 800,000 *koku*. Compare this with the conditions prevailing within the old Shinto shrines. The Miwa shrine in Yamato had, at the height of its prestige, an income of about 20,000 *koku* and was served by the population of 160 houses. It was then only to be expected that the system of land nationalization attempted by the Taiko reformation came to nothing—indeed it would be correct to speak of temples as forming a State within a State.

Writing of the Ashikaga period, the author draws an interesting parallel between the overseas trade of Spain and Portugal in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries and Japan's trade with China:

"Students of history will find that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when Spain and Portugal made their great extension of influence, the Church at the same time started a vast movement, sometimes as a pioneer of foreign trade and sometimes as its backer.

"Priests were given assistance by commercial houses (or)....some church acquired the monopoly rights of foreign trade and invested the vast profits thereby obtained in the expansion of foreign commerce....The Japanese foreign trade with China in the Ashikaga epoch was carried out in the same way, our priests and temples being the chief factors in the business; no history of our intercourse with China would be complete if its connection with the temples and priests were ignored....The same phenomenon of history is found in both the West and East, with merely a difference in time, the Roman Catholic churches mingling in the trade movements in the fifteenth century, while Japanese temples commenced the participation early in the fourteenth century....In foreign intercourse..The Shogun, great lords and commercial people formed a combined flotilla under the managership of the temples and priests and (this) continued over two hundred years in the Ashikaga epoch and onwards."

From this, one is led up to an interested discussion upon the subject of the so-called "tributary ships" and of their cargo. The cargo consisted of sulphur, copper, dyestuffs, swords, fans and pictures; the number of swords in 1483 reaching the high figure of 67,000. It is not surprising that the magnitude of the operations and the resultant profits attracted public attention, and neither is one surpised to read that in 1509 when the trade ship returned after an absence of two years, the ladies of the Shogun's palace journeyed some fifty miles from Kyoto to Hyogo to inspect it.

It would be possible to go on citing new facts and suggesting interesting correlations, but enough has been said to give one an idea of the fruits of the author's labors which, with the exception of the disadvantages already mentioned, is really not bad reading. The chapter on the Catholic Rebellion in Shimahara should be of interest to missionaries of all denominations in Japan and China. The chapter on the Genroku age (Seventeenth Century) contains a good deal of humor. Here we read of the exaggerated humanitarianism of Tsuneyoshi leading to the placing of buckets of water all around the city for the purpose of throwing over fighting dogs. Apparently homeless dogs were better fed than middle-class citizens.

H. B. C.

A Study of Cooperative Movements

Communist and Co-operative Colonies, by Charles Gide, translated by Ernest F. Row; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1930. 223 pages, with index.

This book is a translation from the French of a book published by Professor Gide in 1928. It takes up in an interesting way the history of man's longing for communitarian life. The author studies animal communities, primitive communities and monastic communities, following this with a chapter on the Jesuit republics of Paraguay. Protestant and Socialist Communities in the United States are mentioned and also Anarchistic, Agrarian and Co-operative organizations.

The lessons of the book lie in the prevalence of unrest and dissatisfaction in these very schemes which aimed at

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Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HORACE GULICK, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on of before March 27, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
September 24, 1930.

C. M. Wentworth
No. 2 Kiuking Road,
Shanghai.

the production of lasting peace and entire satisfaction. The truth is that it apparently needs perfect individuals to produce conditions favorable for the maintenance of co-operation in any lasting or satisfactory way. In the case of one attempt, that of the Icarian colonies, the author says that it cannot be said that they failed from the economic standpoint. It was the moral element that was lacking.

In all these stories there is an element of the ridiculous. Thus in one of these Icarian Socialist colonies we find this narrative: "One of our women members has written to ask if her daughters can have a work-box containing embroidery requisities. The Icarians have got up a subscription to buy one for her at a cost of twenty francs. Now all that is a violation of our principles of equality, simplicity, and economy."

On the break-up of the Corning colony of this group the younger members demanded an inquiry into the possessions of the older ones. The trustee had a domiciliary investigation carried out by the constable, and the results exceeded all that could be imagined, for eight large wagons were filled with goods of every kind. They found upward of 200 gallons of wine which had been made from grapes belonging to the community, as well as all sorts of other things—implements. tools, and so forth—hidden away in the houses and sometimes buried in the gardens and out-buildings of the former majority party." Professor Gide says, "there was therefore secret, but unceasing, strife between the communist rule and the individualist instinct".

The short concluding chapter is of the greatest interest. One paragraph is as follows: "The only communities which we have seen to be successful, or at least to live for any length of time, are those which were produced by a personality strong enough to gain the obedience of his followers, and even this discipline has hardly ever been obtained except where it was founded upon religious discipline or even fanaticism." Although the whole book seems to be but the story of attempts, rather than of achievements the author does not think the dream of communitarisn colonies is vain. "The idea is always living. Some of these associations are dying every day, but every day new ones are being born. A hundred unsuccessful experiments prove nothing against one that succeeds. If they have failed it is merely because circumstances have not been favorable, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that it is not so easy to combine these favorable conditions. Unfortunately we cannot point at this moment to a single example of a really communist society which has really succeeded. But we have seen several that have lasted a long time, some of them for over a century, and that is itself a proof that they are practicable...It is by no means inprobable that some day there may be one that will live on permanently.

September 13, 1930. G. B. S.

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ADVERSE TREATMENT OF CHINESE IN FOREIGN LANDS

(Continued from page 210)

discriminated against and ill-treated by the local authorities and the people. Instances of such happenings occur so often that it would require many volumes of monographs describing them. It must also be pointed out that the Chinese diplomats and consuls in foreign countries should pay more attention to the welfare and interest of their nationals. The constant interference in Chinese educational activities on the part of foreign authorities should never be tolerated. For example, in Java, there was no Chinese newspaper, and the only sources from which information about China might be obtained were under foreign control and they were never very reliable. The Chinese dialect was not spoken by all, and Chinese literature had to be translated into Malay before the majority of the Chinese could understand them. In Siam, Chinese children are even ordered to study the Siamese language. The Chinese schools in Formosa were closed down because of the interference of the Japanese authorities. The overseas Chinese when they return to China can neither write Chinese nor speak Chinese. It is up to the National Government to protect Chinese nationals everywhere.

Shanghai. Sept. 25th, 1930.

KNIT-GOODS PRODUCTION OF CHINA

(Continued from page 214)

Chinese Exports of Knit Goods

The products of the knitting mills of China are not only marketed in the Chinese Provinces but also are in demand in British India, Java, and the Philippine Islands. Cotton socks and stockings shipped to foreign countries amounted to 241,960 dozens, worth $94,343, during 1928, in comparison with 235,138 dozens, with a value of $146,867, in the preceding year. Hong Kong took $55,533 worth; Straits Settlements, $32,851; Netherland East Indies, $15,876; and the Philippine Islands, $8,733. Cotton singlets and drawers exported during 1927 totaled 25,340 dozens, with a value of $51,307, and 48,135 dozens, valued at $122,873, in 1928. The quantity of Chinese shipments of silk and mixed silk and cotton socks increased from 16,696 dozens in 1927 to 17,915 in the following year, but decreased in value from $119,311 to $105,027. All-silk socks comprised $75,819 worth of the 1928 exports and $97,752 worth of the previous year's shipments. During 1928, 39,430 dozens of rayon and mixed rayon and cotton socks, worth $36,978, were exported, as against 20,623 dozens, with a value of $20,873, in the preceding year. Wool and cotton socks were exported to the extent of 1,121 dozens, with a value of $2,153, in 1927, and increased to 4,815 dozens, worth $8,464, in the following year.

HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA

(Continued from page 215)

in course of construction from the railway station to the Chung San road. Other roads in the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park are in progress.

At Kiukiang (Kiangsi Province) the building of a new Bund on the river front is in progress.

At Hankow (Hupeh Province) active construction is going on along the new Chinese Bund as well as in many streets throughout the Chinese city. Asphalt construction is being used for the Bund work.

"Good Roads" Exhibit

A "Good Roads" Exhibit will be held in Shanghai during the latter part of July or first of August under the auspices of the National Good Roads Association. Original plans called for holding this exhibit the first week in June but, owing to difficulties in securing adequate housing accommodations, it has been advanced to the later dates. American manufacturers have been requested to participate in this exhibit with literature and films. The American Trade Commissioner at Shanghai will be glad to arrange for such exhibits.

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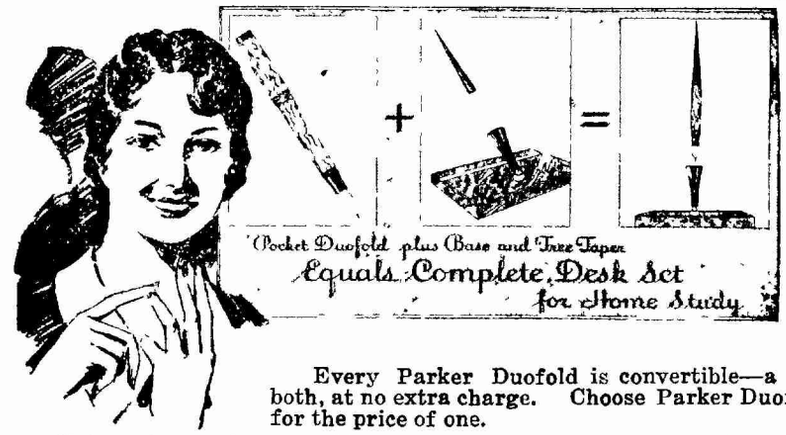

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THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 211*)

more might be said. I can only briefly outline the issue. Has anyone or group the right, in the last analysis, to predetermine the child's mind in favor of either sectarian modes of thought or irreligion? That is the issue! The child needs to know religion in its broader, higher aspects and no one should attempt to preempt his or her mind in the interest of either sectarian religion or no religion at all.

One result of this struggle may well be that modern China will succeed in laying needed emphasis on the *religious liberty of the Child.* In any event China is forcing Christians to experiment with new ways of religious education. A submerged problem in religious education is being brought to the forefront in China. The issue is not one of the rights of sects against sects but of the right of the child against the sects including the *sect of irreligion.*

League of Nations "Too European," Chinese Say

A local paper at Geneva is quoted by *Reuter* as saying that a statement from the Kuomintang delegation in Europe makes bitter complaint of the "European character" of the League of Nations and the failure of China to obtain re-election to a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League, which "induces the Chinese people to examine the utility of continuing their efforts in that direction with a view to completing the work of peace or whether to proceed differently."

Opium Launch Sunk Near Canton

The Wuchow-Hongkong steamer, *Sunning*, at midnight on September 29, collided with a Government launch bringing opium to Canton. The launch sank and several people are stated to have been drowned, but no details are available. The magistrate at Samshui is reported to have ordered troops to board the *Sunning* but, according to *Reuter*, this was prevented by a British gunboat.

New Round-the-World Dollar Line Rates

The Dollar Line has announced new through fares from Shanghai to Paris, London and Berlin on their fortnightly round-the-world liners. The fares feature a new arrangement whereby through trips can be booked for European cities at a lumpsum price in Shanghai, the journey being made by rail from Marseilles. The new rate to Paris is £99, to London, £104 and to Berlin, £106.

Mitsui and Mitsubishi to Sell Yawata Steel in China

Arrangements are stated to have been reached between the Yawata Iron Foundry, which is under Japanese Government control. and the Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms, whereby the latter two firms are to export the steel products of the Yawata foundry to China the market. It is said that Mitsubishi has been given a monopoly of the steels to Dairen and elsewhere in Manchuria, while the Yawata Mitsui has been allotted the field in other parts of China.

Airship R-101 Blows Up

The British airship R-101, which left Cardington, England, on the night of October 4 on its first trip to India, blew up at Beauvais, France, at 2.30 the following morning, Out of a total of 54 persons on board, only eight escaped with their lives and they were badly injured. An investigation into the cause of the explosion has been ordered. The disaster to the R-101 closely resembles that of the R-34, on which point J. D. E. Shotter, now connected with the Shanghai Fire Brigade, who was an engineer officer on the R-34, has given the *N. C. D. News* some interesting details. He said that if the airship hit the ground before it broke this showed bad navigation. "When the back of an airship is broken suddenly, sparks easily occur through breaking metal and static charges, and petrol lines are broken. Together with the presence of large quantities of hydrogen, these cause an explosion almost instantaneously", Mr. Shotter explained.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kou Min (Nanking official) and from translation of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, Oct. 2.—Airplane parts exempted from duty for five years.—Protest made against Netherlands East Indies imposing additional taxes on Chinese immigrants.—S. M. R. President arrives in Harbin to confer with C. E. R. officials.—Kiangsu Conference discusses proposed business tax which is to replace likin revenue.—Six Central Government armies besiege Chengchow.—Shansi rebels constructing defence works along Peiping-Hankow railway.

Friday, October 3.—Native Shipping Guilds assist in formation of National Navigation Bank.—U. S. tariff to be investigated by Ministry of Commerce.—Central Agricultural Bank to be established.—Native Bankers' Guild notifies that accounts must be settled according to solar calendar.—Canton, Wuchow, Swatow, Hainan airmail service to begin end of October.—Chiang Kai-shek headquarters advanced from Liuho to Lanfeng.—Direct service on Tiensin-Pukow Rwy. to be resumed next week.

Saturday, Oct. 4.—T. V. Soong in statement on shooting of Lenox Simpson refers to his crimes against the Government, but at the same time calling for punishment of assassins.—Gen. Ho Chen-chun predicts fall of Chengchow within few days.—Wang Shu-chang assumes duties as Chairman of Hopei Provincial Government.—Ho Ying-chang departs from Hankow for Nanchang by airplane on bandit-suppression expedition.

Sunday, Oct. 5—Ministry of Interior claims population of China 500 millions.—British Consulate opened at Weihaiwei—Central Government to provide funds for relief of victims of natural calamities.—Greater Shanghai Municipality to establish rice granaries.

Monday, Oct. 6.—Foreigners forbidden to take pictures of strategic places in North China.—State Agricultural Banks to be opened by Ministry of Agriculture.—National Defence Conference to be convened by Central Government in near future.—Tsinan-Tientsin railway traffic reopened.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.—Chiang Kai-shek urges early convocation of National Convention of the People.—West railway station at Loyang captured by Left Wing government forces.—Chengchow is captured by Nationalist forces and practically all of the rebel forces are taken prisoners.

Captain Robert Dollar Arrives in Shanghai

Captain Robert Dollar, founder of the Dollar Steamship Line, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar, arrived in Shanghai by the *President Grant* October 7. Captain Dollar is 86 years of age and is actively promoting the interests of his steamship services. After a week in Shanghai Captain Dollar will proceed to the Philippine Islands where a new Dollar inter-island service is being inaugurated.

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The CHINESE NATION

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOL. I, No. 17

October 8, 1930

The 19th Anniversary

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Boris P. Torgasheff

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October 2, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
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Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	94½	6.42
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	72¾	9.27
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	87	8.07
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	74	8.38
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	92¾	7.70
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.08
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	75½	8.39
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	94½	6.42
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94½	5.91
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	61	10.18
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96¼	6.37
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	39½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	90 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	77¾	7.72
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	20½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	34	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	45½	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	46¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	70½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	28½	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	42¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	159¾	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	37⅛	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	24	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	70¾	9.48
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	82	7.64
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	85	7.20
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	100½	5.46
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	82¼	7.86
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	85	8.00
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	84	6.79
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	91	6.88
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	68	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913–60	64½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	44½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	58	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	32	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	23	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

The Rendition of Amoy (Kulangsu)

The final details of the rendition of the British Concession area at Amoy are contained in letters exchanged between Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the National Government, which were released for publication during the week.

There were four letters, dated September 17, the first being addressed from the British Legation at Peiping to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this the British Minister said:

"With reference to our recent conversations regarding a settlement of the question of land tenure in the British Concession area at Amoy, I have the honor to request Your Excellency's confirmation of my understanding that the documents of title to the lots of land in the said area issued by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to nationals other than Chinese will be exchanged for Chinese deeds of perpetual lease, a registration fee of $1 per mow being charged, and that the said Concession will cease to exist and the Exchange of Notes of 1852 embodying the agreement covering the leasing of the said area to His Majesty's Government will be cancelled as from the date on which the Chinese deeds of perpetual lease for the lots above referred to have been duly executed and issued and handed to the British Consul at Amoy for transmission to the lotholders other than Chinese in the said area, and that as regards the Chinese lotholders in the said area appropriate documents will be issued to them by the Chinese authorities on the production of the deeds issued by His Majesty's Government, which shall forthwith be returned to the British Consul to be cancelled in the same manner as similar deeds issued to nationals other than Chinese."

In reply, the Chinese Foreign Minister repeated the text of this letter and confirmed "the correctness of your understanding as stated in your Note under reply."

The third letter, also from the Chinese Foreign Minister, was in respect of the land tax to be paid after the rendition, and read:

"With reference to the Notes exchanged between us to-day regarding the settlement of the question of land tenure in the British Concession area at Amoy, I have the honor to state that, pending the actual application throughout the Amoy district of a new law governing land taxation throughout China, the annual land tax to be paid by the holders in the Amoy district of Chinese deeds of perpetual lease to be issued in exchange for British Crown Leases shall remain at the present rate."

Confirming this arrangement, the British Minister said that the British Government was in full agreement with it. This fourth letter completed the arrangements for the final rendition of the territory.

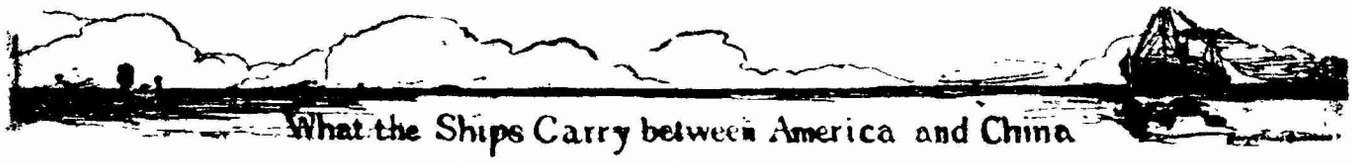
New Italian Consul-General Arrives in Shanghai

The new Italian Consul-General at Shanghai, Count Galeazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo, and Countess Ciano, were due to arrive in Shanghai October 10 aboard the Lloyd Triestino str. Tevere. Countess Ciano is the eldest daughter of the Premier of Italy. He is 28 years of age and was appointed Consul-General at Shanghai following his marriage last April, Previous to their departure for Shanghai the Consul and his wife were received in audience by the Pope, who gave them the Pontifical blessing.

The new Consul-General assumes office immediately, replacing Comd. Vincenzo Galanti.

Chinese Clerk at British Court Embezzles Almost Five Thousand Dollars

Ho Peh-ming, a Cantonese clerk in the British Consulate-General, was sentenced in the Shanghai Special District Court October 8 to six months' imprisonment by Judge Chau on conviction of forgery and appropriation of $4471.-44 during the past three years. A. D. Blackburn of the Consulate-General and a former Mixed Court Assessor, informed the Court that accused had stolen receipts for stamps from the passport office and retained the money after applicants had paid for registration and stamps. In addition, he had altered the account books and forged the signature of the Vice-Consul in charge.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

TAKETOYO MARU, August 7.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain.....	Pls.	1,740
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,672

WICHITA, August 7.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	Pls.	73
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Piling	,,	20
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,390
Sulphur, Black.....	,,	272
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,555
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.		821
Dyes, Aniline...	Pkgs	350 G.Units 2,909

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Aug. 7.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 5	Pls. 4.95
Silk, Pongees, Honan ...	,,	80.00
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	1,268
Hyson, Hangchow, Kiukiang	,,	139
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	81
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	16
Brassware	,,	58
Bristles, Assorted	,,	200
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	33
Hides, Buffalo	,,	40
Oil, Wood.....	,,	4,500
Woodware	,,	7
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned..	Pcs.	118,851

TATSUTA MARU, August 8.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain.....	Pls.	840
Newspapers, Old	,,	752
Ink, Printing	,,	32
Motor Passenger Cars ...	Pcs.	4
Cigarettes	Mille	560

YOKOHAMA MARU, August 8.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Cotton Yarn, Waste.....	Pls.	101

MEMPHIS CITY, August 8.
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Copper, Wire.....	Pls.	300
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Wire	,,	750
Pipes and Tubes	,,	267
Sheets	,,	839
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	4,199
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes and Tubes	,,	681
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	1,540
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,773

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, August 9.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai .....Bls.	30	Pls. 30.25
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 275	,, 271.17
White, Wuhu..	Bls. 30	,, 29.51
Yellow, H'kow	Bls. 45	,, 46.31
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 20	,, 20.28
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen etc.	Bls. 50	,, 51.39
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai .....Bls.	15	,, 48.16
Dairen.....Bls.	10	,, 32.94
Silk Pongees, Honan.....		,, 16.20
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...		,, 20
YoungHyson, Kiukiang, etc.		,, 124
Hyson, Kiukiang, etc.		,, 6
Brassware		,, 30
Wool, Sheep's		,, 400
Skins, Kid, Untanned ...	Pcs.	2,897
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	5,450

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm Business Done 2,053,280

October 4.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
37⅜	21⅞	Adams Express	24⅜	24⅜
156½	108¼	American Can	122⅞	124½
101¾	53⅛	American &ForeignPower	56½	57½
100⅞	44	American Rolling Mill ..	43	44
79½	51⅛	American Smelting	56	56¼
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel. ..	206	207
129⅞	116½	American Tobacco "B" ..	118⅝	120
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works ..	94¾	95⅞
81½	35¾	Anaconda Copper	38	38
53⅜	25	Atlantic Refining	27¾	28½
122⅜	91	Baltimore & Ohio	93½	94
110¼	75	Bethlehem Steel	81¾	83⅛
50½	18	Borg Warner	20¾	20⅞
33⅜	10⅛	Calumet & Helca	10⅜	10⅜
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	179	179⅞
362¾	123	J. I. Case	131¼	135¾
125⅛	88	Chicago Rock Island.. ..	87⅞	89½
43	20	Chrysler..	21¼	21¼
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common ..	26⅛	27
87	51	Columbia Gas & Electric..	53½	54¼
87⅜	13⅝	Columbia Graphaphone ..	14½	14½
20¼	11¾	CommonwealthSouthern..	11⅞	12⅛
6¼	3	,, ,, war.	3	3
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	102½	103½
30½	14⅛	Continental Oil	14⅝	15
14⅞	4½	Curtiss Wright Common..	5	5¼
145¼	95¾	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	106	108⅜
255¼	175¾	Eastman Kodak	203¾	207
117⅜	65⅛	Electric Bond & Share ..	65¾	68¼
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	38⅛	38
34⅝	11¾	Fokker Aeroplane	12	12⅜
57⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	44	41¼
95⅜	60⅛	General Electric..	63⅜	63¼
61¼	46⅛	General Food	53⅜	54⅜
54¼	37½	General Motors	39	40
106⅞	67⅛	General Railway Signal ..	71¼	71½
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	37⅜	38
58	19⅝	Goodrich Rubber..	19	19½
96⅞	26¾	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	46⅞	48
59⅞	15	Granby	15¼	15½
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	91	90
75⅜	55¾	International Cement ..	57¼	Mutl.
14½	4⅛	International Combu. Eng.	4¾	4⅞
115¾	66	International Harvester ..	64½	66⅞
44⅜	19¾	International Nickel.. ..	21¼	21⅝
77⅜	31	International Tel. & Tel. ..	30½	31¾
148⅜	70	Johns Manville	74⅛	77¼
63¾	27½	Kemecott Copper..	29¾	29
35⅜	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	25½	26½
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	28⅛	29
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	93	94
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	70¼	69¾
44⅞	18	Ludlum Steel	18½	18⅛
49⅞	28⅛	Montgomery Ward	28⅜	27¾
32	10¾	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	11¾	11⅛
192¾	150¾	New York Central	152¼	151
107⅛	71⅜	Pacific Lighting	73	74¾
23⅜	10⅜	Packard Motor Car	11	11⅛
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	53	54
85⅝	67⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	70⅛	71⅜
16½	9¼	Pennroad Corporation ..	9⅞	10
44¾	24¾	Philips Petroleum	26⅞	26⅞
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	89	89⅞
69⅜	28	Radio Corporation	28⅝	28⅛
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	25¾	25⅝
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	47	48⅛
100⅝	56	Sears Roebuck	62	61½
25⅛	11½	Shell Union	12⅛	12⅜
94⅛	18½	Simmons Company	19¾	20¼
72	52⅝	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	54	54⅜
129	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric..	92½	92¼
84⅞	58¼	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	60½	62½
40⅜	27	Standard Oil of New York	28⅞	29⅜
60½	44⅛	Texas Corporation	46½	46⅞
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	55	55⅞
89¼	55⅛	Timken Roller Bearing ..	58	60
47⅜	19	Trans America	20¼	21
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	69½	70½
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway ..	207½	210
99	40¼	United Aircraft & Transp't	43	43
49⅜	31¼	United Gas & Improvement	33⅝	34½
35	14⅝	U.S. Rubber..	16	16¾
198¾	151⅝	U.S. Steel	157⅝	158⅞
143¼	49⅞	Vanadium	61⅜	62⅜
80¼	20½	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	21⅝	22
201	124¼	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	131½	132½
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	63⅞	66
		Call Money	2%	2%

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As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

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SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

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.....
.....

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"Remington"

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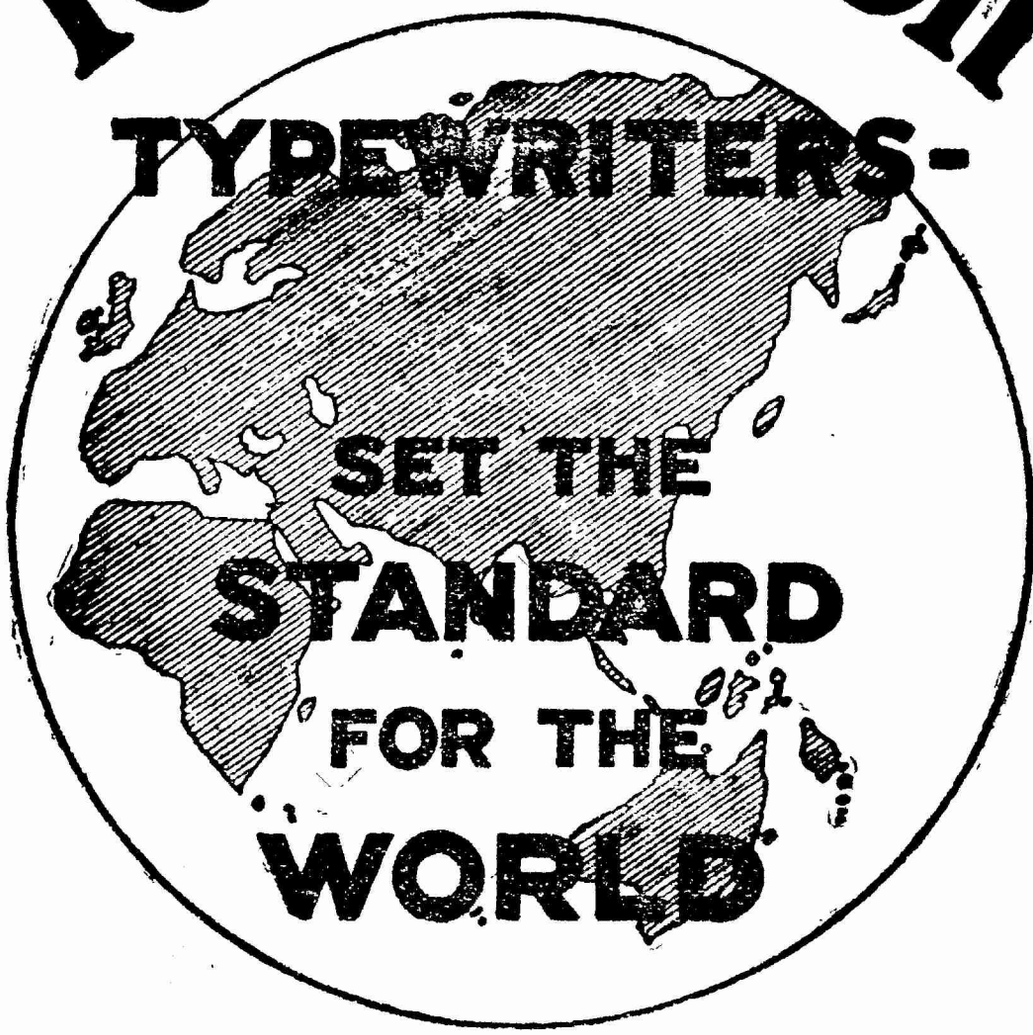

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

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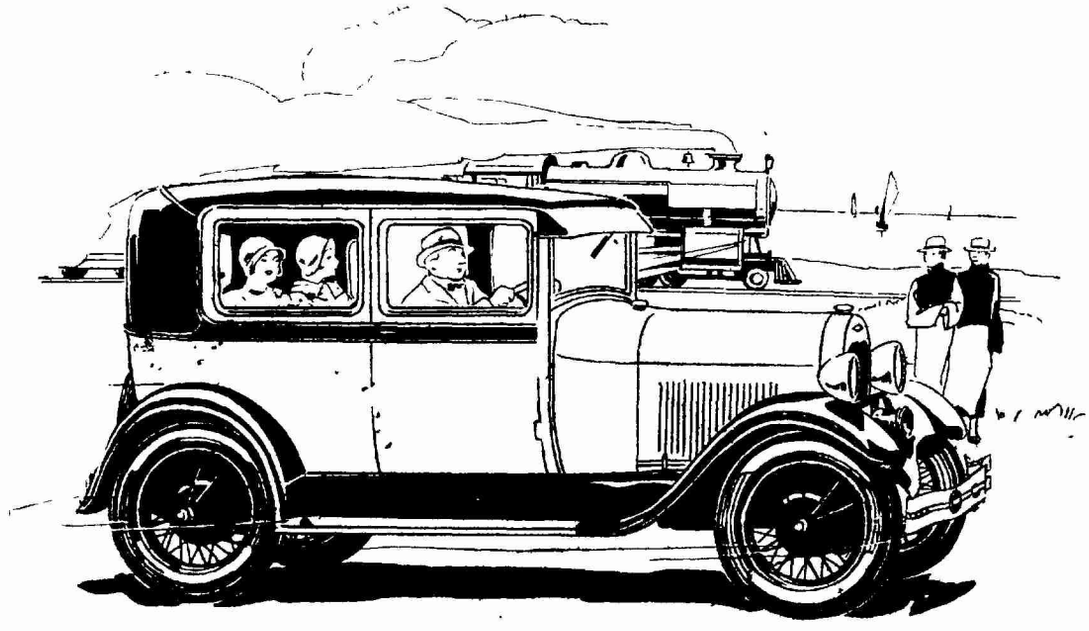

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